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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography identifies 137 selected educational materials from Egypt published during 1977. The materials are drawn from Egyptian newspapers, journals, government publications, and university research reports. Entries are organized into 80 categories, including Agricultural Education, Child Psychology, Children's Culture, Commercial Schools, Curriculum, Desert Education, Dropouts, Development of Education, Educational Administration, Educational Planning, English Language, Examinations, Faculties and Universities, Foreign Language Schools, Gifted Pupils, Health Education, Higher Education, History of Education, Industrial Education, Islamic Education, Laws and Legislation, Manpower, Nurseries, Physical Education, Primary Education, Private Education, Psychological Testing, Religious Education, Scholarships and Fellowships, Secondary Education, Special Education, Vocational Education, and Women. Indexes of authors and sources conclude the bibliography. (AV)

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SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EGYPTIAN EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Vol. 3, No. 3, 1977

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
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Cairo, Egypt

1978

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ADULT EDUCATION

1. Soliman, Ibrahim, "Al-Ta'leem Al-Zira'i fi Misr la Yakhdum Ahdaf Al-Mujtama'", (Agricultural Education in Egypt does not Serve the Society's Aims), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8597, (July 12, 1977), p. 5.

After explaining that negligence of agricultural training, education and experimentation has reflected on the Egyptian economy, the writer showed to what extent Egypt's economy is dependent upon agriculture.

He went on to elaborate some suggestions which, if adopted, would result in a successful policy of economic reform and consolidation.

In this connection, he emphasized the need for developing the curricula of the faculties of agriculture to conform to the needs of the society, saying that the scope of such curricula should be so expanded as to cover agricultural produce in the various African and Asian countries. He stressed the need for starting training courses for the benefit of agricultural labour, saying that faculties of agriculture have a role to play in this respect.

Concluding his article, the writer called for the introduction of new studies on import and export of cereals in the faculty of agriculture which would be beneficial to Egypt's present economic open door policy.

ARABIC TEACHING

Development of

2. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Office of the Ministry's Adviser for Arabic Language, "Al-Jadeed fil-Manahij Wal-Kutub Wal-Wasayil", (What is New in Curricula, Text-Books and Educational Aids?), Cairo, 1977. 3 typewritten pages.

- Report submitted to the Centre for Educational Documentation and Information for the preparation of the annual report on the development of education in A.R.E.

A review is made in this report of the modern developments in the field of the Arabic language, including Arabic text-books, curricula, teaching methods and educational aids in the primary, preparatory and secondary stages.

The report also reviewed some modern educational devices which are beneficial in Arabic teaching, such as the radio and television, indicating the measures taken to benefit therefrom.

Furthermore, the report dealt with the panels held for developing the function of inspection, reviewing the periodical meetings in which advisers and general inspectors take part.

In conclusion, the report pointed to the problems and obstacles which confronted the officials entrusted with the development of Arabic teaching, showing how they were duly overcome.

AZHARI SCHOOLS

3. Fayed, Abdul Latif, "Majlis Al-Sha'b Wal-Ta'leem fil-Azhar", (The People's Assembly and Education in Al-Azhar), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8649, (September 2, 1977), p. 9.

A review is made in this article of the report prepared by People's Assembly Committee on Education and Scientific Research on Azhari education, whether in the University of Al-Azhar or in the religious institutes.

The writer then expressed his own views on the future of schools, kuttabs and societies which teach Quraanic recitals and memorization, saying that the Ministry of Education has a duty towards developing the curricula of these schools as well as the Azhari institutes, whether primary or secondary,

Quoting statistical data which indicate that the number of pupils absorbed in Azhari schools has doubled, the report emphasized the need for exerting more efforts and allocating more funds and human resources in order to ensure a higher standard of performance in schools and an improved policy of education in Al-Azhar.

BASIC EDUCATION

4. 'Ezzeddine, Youssef, "Tatweer Al-Ta'leem Al-Asasi fi 120 Madrasah Ibtidaiyyah Wa-I'dadiyyah", (Development of Basic Education in 120 Primary and Preparatory Schools), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8649, (September 2, 1977), p. 5.

Reporting on the execution of the first stage of developing basic education in the various Governorates, the writer mentioned the number of primary and preparatory schools selected for this project, explaining the rules observed in selecting them.

The writer then described the syllabus for the first four years and for the fifth and sixth years, reviewing the various school subjects and indicated the percentages of classes assigned to each group of schools in the contemplated plan. He emphasized school meals as an important element in this stage of the experiment.

As to the training of teachers on this new system of education, the writer reported on the new sections for practical studies, educational activities and teacher training which have been created on orders of the Minister of Education to train specialized and qualified teachers, adding that graduates of industrial, agricultural and commercial schools are given an opportunity to study in these sections.

Following a review of the courses taught in these sections to insure proper professional training for teachers, the writer related the highlights of this new system of basic education.

CHILD EDUCATION

5. Fahmi, Claire, "Al-Hubb Wal-Sihhah Al-Nafsiyyah Li-Abna'ina", (Love and the Mental Health of our Children), Cairo, Dar Al-Ma'aref, 1977, 190 pages (Iqraa Series No. 425).

Following an introduction on psychiatry as a profession and the role of the psychiatrist in this field, the writer divided her book into two parts.

Part 1 dealt with cases handled and treated by the author, including cases of gifted children who suffered problems in life and quarrelsome girls all of whom recovered through psycho-therapy.

The second part is devoted to child upbringing. Here, the author explained the influence of the environment on child upbringing and indicated the father's role in insuring the psychological development of his children.

The writer, further, dealt with the child's mental health in the first year of age, pointing to the school's role in providing pupils with the required mental health.

CHILD PSYCHOLOGY

6. Mekheimar, Salah, "Al-Nuqud fi Yadd Tiflik: Sawab am Khataa?", (Money in the Hand of Your Son: Right or Wrong?), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8658, (September 11, 1977), p. 8.

Reviewing the two divergent opinions on whether children should have pocket money, the writer explained their pros and cons and described their justifications and philosophy from his own point of view.

The writer went on to review the attitudes of parents and guardians towards this subject, then explained the various considerations relative to children's psychological and intellectual constitution on the one hand and the different other factors which should be taken into account on the other. These factors relate to the quality of the children themselves.

Concluding his article, the writer advanced some valuable advices on how to train our children to organize spending both sensibly and prudently.

7. Zikri, Gabrah, "Ta'leem Al-Tifl bayn Al-Tafkeer Wal-Aqwal Al-Maathourah", (Child Education: Thinking versus Proverbs), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8628, (August 12, 1977), p. 5.

At the beginning of his article, the writer pointed out the relation between child education and the development of his intelligence and described the type of information which should be given to children and the manner in which such information could be presented, especially during the children's early years. He, further, explained the parents' duty in extending more care and attention to their children.

In this connection, the writer gave some advice and ideas aimed at developing talent, intellect and the power of thinking. As regards the child's needs for his mental development, the writer explained the various aspects of knowledge and arts which parents need in order to satisfy their children's needs.

Other topics dealt with in this article include incentives, showing their importance in encouraging the child to develop mentally. The writer also pointed to the need for solving the child's small problems as they relate to the eventual solution of his future problems.

Concluding his article, the writer emphasized the need for a reconsideration of school curricula so as to keep abreast with the progress of life and to enable our children to know how to think thoroughly, thus developing their intelligence.

CHILD UPBRINGING

8. Soliman, Mohamed, "Al-Idtirabat Al-Nafsiyyah fil-Atfaal", (Psychological Disturbances among Children), Cairo, Central Agency for Academic and Scholastic Text Books and Educational Aids, 1977, 104 pages.

The role of mental health in the upbringing of children is elaborated by the author in his introduction in which he described his method in writing this book.

In the first of four chapters, the writer explains the concept of mental health and shows how it developed as well as the relationship between such development and psychiatry.

The relation between man's psychological system and social adjustment is explained in Chapter 2.

In Chapter 3, the writer dealt with the eight stages of man's development, from the time a child is born until the last stage of man's life, passing through adolescence, youth and marriage.

The book ends with Chapter 4 which is devoted to a discussion of the family, its functions and relations with both the society and the child.

9. Ashtin, 'Attiyyat, "Sihhat Al-Umm Wal-Tifl", (Health of the Mother and Child), Cairo, Islamic Faculty of Girls, Al-Azhar University, 1977, 46 pages.

Following an introduction in which the author defined health and illness and explained the mother's role in maintaining the health of family members, she divided the text of her book into six parts.

In Part 1, the author dealt with child care and motherhood, explaining the aims sought from the health care of both the mother and the child.

Part 2 deals with newly-born children as to their bath, clothes, growth and health care.

Devoting the third part to nutrition, the author explained the difficulties which the mother encounters in the early days of breast-feeding and elaborates of natural and artificial feeding and the practices in child weaning.

In Part 4, the author explained how a child may be protected from the different accidents to which he is exposed.

The fifth part deals with child play and explains the proper approach in selecting toys with the aim of serving educational objectives.

The book ends with the sixth part in which the author dealt with child immunization against diseases and gave a timetable indicating the proper time for each immunization.

CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

10. Zahran, Hamed 'Abdul Salam, "'Ilm Nafs Al-Numuw; Al-Tufulah Wal-Murahaqah", (The Psychology of Growth; Childhood and Adolescence), 4th ed., Cairo, 'Aalam Al-Kutub, 1977, 495 pages.

The author's introduction explained the object of this book and the method adopted in developing its subject and, further, gave some directives on the use of this work.

The text followed in seven chapters.

Chapter 1, dealing with the psychology of growth, indicates the importance of studying this subject, shows the methods of research and reviews some practical educational applications of growth psychology.

The second chapter is concerned with pre-birth and explains the factors affecting the embryo.

In Chapter 3 concerned with childhood, the author dealt with the newly-born, the infant, early childhood, middle childhood and late childhood.

Chapter 4 discusses the concept of ego in childhood and how it grows and describes the child's religious and moral growth, the psychological needs of children and the place of the child in the family.

The fifth chapter deals with adolescence. Here, the author tackles early, middle and late adolescence.

In Chapter 6, he dealt with the concept of ego and how it grows during adolescence. He also explained the adolescent's religious and moral growth, the basic needs of adolescents, the types of adolescence in Egypt and sexual education during adolescence.

The seventh and last chapter deals with the problems of childhood and adolescence.

The book ends with a bibliographical list of reference books in Arabic and foreign languages.

CHILDREN'S CULTURE

11. Al-Laqani, Farouk 'Abdul Hamid, "Tathqeef Al-Tifl; Falsafatuhu Wa-Ahdafuhu Wa-Masadiruhu Wa-Wasaiyluhu", (Child Culture; Philosophy, Aims, Sources and Means), Alexandria, Munshaat Al-Ma'aref, 1977, 207 pages.

Following an introduction on the basic requirements for the proper preparation of good citizens at this junction and on the justifications for directing more attention to children's culture, the author divided his book into two parts comprising nine chapters.

In the first part, the author defined culture and indicated its elements. He talked on cultural patterns, the meaning, philosophy and aims of cultural education and the guiding principles in determining the aims of cultural education.

Part 2 deals with the sources and methods of culture. Here the author explained the role of the family, nursery, school, printed matter, radio and television, still and moving pictures and clubs in cultivating children's intellect.

The book ended with a review of other sources and means utilized in the child's cultural education.

A bibliographical list of Arabic and foreign books is appended to this work.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

Establishment of

12. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc. "Ministerial Resolution No. 132 Dated August 11, 1977 Decreeing the Creation of a Section for Majoring in Purchases and Warehousing (3-Year System), Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1977. 4 stencil pages.

This Resolution consists of 10 articles and an appendix.

Article 1 enumerates the schools where new sections for majoring in purchases and warehousing are to be created.

The second article determines the duration of study in these schools, while the third specifies the nationality of students enrolled in the schools.

While Article 4 sets forth the syllabus, Article 5 provides for the constitution of a special committee to work out the curricula and approve the text books used in this new section. The latter article also specifies the manner in which the committee would be formed and determines the remunerations payable to its members.

The sixth article specified the authority responsible for approving the curricula and student evolution system in these sections.

Likewise, Article 7 specifies the authority responsible for the selection of the teaching staff in these schools.

The eighth article describes the manner in which other similar sections may be introduced in the various governorates.

Article 9 listed the legislations governing the systems of education in these sections, while the tenth and last article provides for the publication of the Resolution in the Official Gazette and its subsequent implementation.

An appendix containing the syllabus of this new section is appended to the Resolution.

CONDUCT

13. As'ad, Youssef Mikhail, "Al-Suluk Wa-Inhirafat Al-Shakhsiyyah", (Conduct and Personality Deviations), Cairo, The Anglo-Egyptian Bookshop, 1977, 284 pages.

Following an introduction in which the writer explained what is meant by the integrative or collective method he used in the preparation of his book's material, he divided the book into nine chapters.

In Chapter 1, he explained the meaning of conduct and, in this connection, dealt with habit as an important factor in the determination of conduct and the shaping of its characteristics.

Chapter 2 reviews the various angles for studying conduct, stressing the importance of this study and showing the various methods of study and their theoretical and applied fields.

In the third chapter, the writer dealt with the characteristics of conduct in the different stages of growth, showing in Chapter 4 how education influences conduct changes. Here, he explained the meaning and theories of education, pointing to the most vital principles embodied in adequate education.

The fifth chapter deals with deviant conduct, while Chapter 6 is concerned with behavioural deviations, such as the deviations of perception, imagination, recollection and thinking.

Chapter 7 treats the subject of emotional deviations, defining, in this connection, the symptoms of emotional disorders.

In Chapters 8 and 9, the writer discussed voluntary, involuntary and sexual deviations, explaining the meaning of each.

CREATIVENESS

14. Sadeq, Amal Moukhtar, "Dirasah 'Aameliyyah Lil-Ibtikar Al-Mousiqi", (Factorial Study of Musical Creativeness), in Sa'id Isma'il 'Ali (Editor), "Year Book of Education and Psychology", Vol. 4, Cairo, Dar Al-Thaqafah Lil-Tiba'ah Wal-Nashr, 1977, pp. 78-109.

Identifying the problem under discussion, the writer explained that her aim is to attempt to find out to what extent musical creativeness in general is independent from vocal creativeness. Towards this aim, the writer treated the theoretical aspects of the problem before moving to some tests conducted on vocal creativeness as distinguished from musical creativeness.

The writer went on to describe the manner in which she selected her sample and the procedure used in conducting her research, explaining how statistical analysis of the results obtained was used by her. She, further, explained the factors involved in vocal and musical creativeness as substantiated by the outcome of her research.

Concluding her study, the writer commented on the results obtained showing that the relationship existing between musical creativeness and vocal creativeness is one of independence.

A list of Arabic and foreign reference books used in this research is appended.

15. 'Abdul Ghaffar, 'Abdul Salam, "Al-Tafawwuq Al-'Aqli Wal-Ibtikar", (Mental Superiority and Creativeness), Cairo, Dar Al-Nahdah Al-'Arabiyyah, 1977. 381 pages.

In an introduction to his book, the writer explained what is meant by extraordinary persons and described the categories of such persons.

He then divided his book into three parts.

Part 1, entitled "Mental Superiority" consists of three chapters. The first deals with the nature of mental superiority, the second with the relation between mental superiority and inheritance and the environment and the third with the characteristics of mentally-superior individuals.

In Part 2, which also consists of three chapters, the writer dealt with creativeness, indicating in the first chapter what is meant by creativeness and explaining in Chapter 2 the relation between creativeness on the one hand and psycho-analysis, humanistic theories and the theories of association as well as the factorial theory on the other hand. Chapter 3 deals with the relation between creativeness and personality.

The third and last part is devoted to some studies and research work on creativeness. This part is divided into six studies. The first study is on the nature of creativeness, the second on certain prerequisites for creative production in biological sciences, the third on a number of creative thinkers in the fields of biological and physical sciences, the fourth on creative artists in the field of plastic arts, the fifth on the relation between creativeness and mental health and the sixth on the relation between the ability for creative production and a number of personal and social values in the field of plastic arts.

A list of Arabic and foreign references is given at the end of the book.

CULTURE

16. 'Abdul Baqi, Mustafa Ahmed, Dawr Al-Thaqafah ghair Al-Madrasiyyah fi Tad'eem ba'd Majalat Al-Tanshi'ah Al-'Ilmiyyah Al-Salimah Lil-Atfal", (The Role of Non-Scholastic Cultural Education in Backing some Aspects of the Proper Upbringing of Children along Scientific Lines), Cairo, Department of Educational Fundamentals, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain Shams University, 1977, 163 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Fundamentals, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain Shams University, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

Following an introduction on the importance of non-scholastic cultural education and the responsibility of the home, the school and the society in disseminating this culture, the writer indicated the significance of his research and showed its scope, the extent of its need and the design of his thesis.

Then followed the text of the dissertation spread out over five chapters.

Chapter 1 is devoted to the meaning of culture and the definition of children's culture, with a review of the principal cultural organizations engaged in the educational process as well as the family's role in child upbringing.

Dealing with non-scholastic culture in Chapter 2, the writer elaborated on the radio, the television and children's magazines, cinemas and theatres.

The third chapter is concerned with children's books. Here, the writer reviews the history of children literature and briefly describes the books published for children in the Soviet Union, the United States, England, Arab countries and Egypt. Books published in Egypt are analysed as to quality, quantity and subject.

While Chapter 4 explains the role played by non-scholastic books for children in upbringing their readers along scientific lines, the dissertation's conclusion contains a summary and some recommendations on the methods for generating interest in reading on the part of children and the elements which should be taken into consideration in writing for children, whether as to the books' style and language or as to the educational, psychological and artistic factors best suited for children.

A list of Arabic and foreign reference books consulted by the writer is appended to the dissertation.

17. Mustafa, Hassan, "Al-Ummiyyah Hiya Faragh Al-Zihn", (Illiteracy is Empty-Mindedness), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 103rd year, Issue No. 33155, (September 19, 1977), p. 6.

Following a definition of the concept of illiteracy as used in modern times, the writer proposed to apply this new meaning to students in Egyptian universities, showing the conclusions he drew from such application.

The writer then explained what students should do to fight illiteracy in their academic environments. By way of example, he mentioned how an engineer, doctor and lawyer may fight the illiteracy of their own thinking.

18. El-Fiqi, Hassan, "Al-Thaqafah Wal-Tarbiyah", (Culture and Education), 2nd ed., Cairo, Dar Al-Ma'aref, 1977, 247 pages.

After explaining the reasons for writing his book and reviewing its highlights in its introduction, the writer divided his work into three parts subdivided into ten chapters.

In Part 1, he dealt with culture, explained its meaning and showed how it relates to personality. He then reviewed the different institutions which are entrusted with cultural tasks, concentrating on the family, the school, play-groups, newspaper, magazines, books, the radio and television, the cinema and places of worship. He also dealt with cultural changes, indicating their factors and their relation to education.

Part 2 deals with the cultural changes in Egypt. After reviewing the characteristics of the socialist philosophy in Egypt and explaining the means for attaining such philosophy, the writer discussed the cultural changes which took place in Egypt before and after the 1952 Revolution as well as the Egyptian personality before and after this Revolution.

The book ended with Part 3 in which the author dealt with the formulation of the new Egyptian personality and the proper method contemplated for such formation as well as the role the teacher is expected to play in this respect.

A list of references in Arabic and foreign languages is appended to the book.

CURRICULA

19. Qurah, Hussein Soliman, "Al-Usul Al-Tarbawiyyah fi Binaa Al-Manahij", (Educational Fundamentals in Building up Curricula), 5th edition, Dar Al-Ma'aref, 1977, 483 pages.

Introducing the subject-matter of his book, the author explained the role played by education in bringing about the society's progress and showed how proper education may be realized.

The text of the book is subsequently divided into three parts comprising eleven chapters.

In Part 1, the author stressed the importance of educational curricula to the State, to parents and to youngsters.

Part 2 is devoted to a study of the fundamentals on the basis of which educational curricula are built, including social, psychological and philosophical fundamentals.

The third part deals with the scope of an educational curriculum. Here, the author explains the meaning of curriculum, indicates the developments occurring to such meaning and deals with the maker of curriculum, showing the limits within which he works. He dealt, as well, with curriculum measurement and evaluation, indicated the aims of educational curricula and described the relation between experience and its philosophy on the one hand and educational curricula on the other.

The book ended with a bibliography of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the author.

Agricultural Education

20. Hagras, Sa'd, "Baramij Al-Ta'leem Al-Zira'i fi Hajah ila Muraja'ah Shamilah", (Programmes of Agricultural Education Are in Need of Overall Revision), "Al-Akhbar newspaper, 26th year, Issue No. 7881, (September 19, 1977), p. 5.

Following an introduction on the importance of human resources to Egypt, the writer reviewed the present volume of agricultural manpower, saying that the increase in such technical manpower over the past years has resulted in a proper performance of agricultural work in Egypt.

The writer went on to explain the points needed for any overall reform in agricultural education, saying that a new and far reaching policy of agricultural education should be worked out. full use of the available agricultural manpower should be made, revision should be made of the programmes, curricula and plans of agricultural education so as to allow for a surplus of manpower to work in Arab and African countries, number of candidates applying for entrance in faculties of agriculture should be squeezed and the whole structure of university education should be revised in order to expand in some fields of specialization if such is needed.

The writer insisted that wages should be linked to production.

Literacy Classes

21. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, "Al-Thaqafah Al-'Aammah fi Manahij Mahw Al-Ummiyyah", (General Culture in Literacy Programmes), Cairo, 1977, 393 pages.

The introduction of this book emphasizes its importance to inspectors and teachers of adult education classes as regards the curricula of religion, civics, sociology, sciences, health, agriculture, industry and feminine culture.

The text of the book is subsequently divided into seven parts.

Part 1 deals with religious education. It indicates the function and significance of religion in people's life, the religious stories and biographies which ought to be taught and the superstitions and heresies to be fought.

The second part deals with health culture and indicates the general health information which ought to be taught to illiterates.

Part 3 deals with civics and explains the necessary subjects with which illiterates should be familiarized.

The fourth part deals with social culture. It emphasizes its importance and suggests subjects to be incorporated in the curriculum in this respect.

Part 5 is devoted to home economics. In it, an explanation is made of the importance of nutrition, the proper method of cooking and all other housekeeping information.

The sixth part deals with agricultural information taught to illiterates in rural areas for their daily benefit.

In the seventh and last part, the writer dealt with industrial culture, indicating how such education would raise the labourers' production efficiency. Fundamentals of industrial safety are to be taught to illiterates along with some industries having bearing on their lives.

DESERT EDUCATION

22. 'Amer, Nabil Ahmed, "Al-Ta'leem fi Siwa; Bahth Maydani", (Education in Siwa; A Field Research), by Nabil Ahmed 'Amer and Hassane Mohamed Hassane in: Sai'd Isma'il 'Ali (Editor), "Year Book of Education and Psychology , Vol. 4, Cairo, Dar Al-Thaqafah Lil-Tiba'ah Wal-Nashr, 1977, pp. 177-234.

In this study, the two writers gave an account of the activities of a special committee appointed by the Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University to study and survey education in the Oasis of Siwa. They explained the aims sought from undertaking this study and the nature of the committee's surveys as well as their significance.

They further described the methods of research, the tools utilized and the practical steps used in the field study.

The text of the committee's research is divided into three parts.

Part 1 is concerned with the community of Siwa, its past and present history, its location, the origin of its natives, the religious factions in Siwa, the impact of religion on the people's lives, the language used in Siwa and its economic and social life.

The second part deals with the present conditions of education in Siwa, showing how modern education was introduced in the Oasis and its present status as revealed by the various charts and the numerous interviews, panels and visits to the different kinds of schools to examine their condition on the spot.

The third and last part contains a set of recommendations and suggestions on the most appropriate types of education consistent with Siwa's environment, giving an explanation of the aims of such education.

These recommendations and suggestions are partly designed for schools and partly designed for pupils and teachers.

DROPOUTS

23. Nijm, Ahmad Hafez 'Atiyyah, 'Hawla Irtifa' Nisbat Al-Tasarrub fi Kulliyyat Al-Huquq Al-Misriyyah', (Higher Rate of Dropouts in Egyptian Faculties of Law), 'Al-Ahram newspaper, 103rd year, Issue No. 33335, (August 30, 1977), p. 9.

Commenting on the various views expressed on the high rate of failures in Egyptian faculties of law, the writer attempted to depict the causes of such problem from reviewing specimens of students' answers to examination sheets and from their accomplishments in academic knowledge. He added that students are ignorant of Arabic grammar, have no knowledge of the simple legal principles and are unable to compose proper legal language.

Concluding his article, the writer attributed this problem to three causes: the fact that the system laid for the University Admission Coordination Office does not take into consideration the students' inclinations at the time of assigning them to the various faculties, the absence of any control over attendance and the fact that text books are excessively voluminous in size and are written in a difficult style.

24. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate-General for Following-up Activities of Educational Districts, "Annual Final Report for the Year 1976/77", 1977, 12 typewritten pages.

- Report submitted to the Centre for Educational Documentation and Information in connection with the preparation of the annual report on the development of education in A.R.E.

The report began with an explanation of the meaning, aims, principles and various methods of follow-up.

It then reviewed the bureaucratic method, its plans and timetable and also reviewed the method of field work.

Discussing the means for the spreading of pioneering know-how, the report showed how educational institutions may be assisting in finding solutions for their own problems.

It then reviewed the various fields of activity which need follow-up, whether in schools or in administrative offices.

In conclusion, the report gave an account of the accomplishments made by the Directorate-General for Follow-up during 1976/77.

25. Mahmoud, Hafez, "Thawrat Tasheeh Al-Ta'leem", (A Rectification Revolution in Education), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8627, (August 11, 1977), p. 11.

Following an introduction in which the writer emphasized the technical aspect of education side by side with the administrative aspect which normally receives utmost attention, particularly at the beginning of each school year, the writer expounded on the need for defining the aims of education and on the methods for attaining such aims.

Within the framework of a revolution aimed at rectifying education, the writer said that designers of curricula should alway endeavour to link school subjects to production needs and to students' interests. He insisted on developing examinations in conformity with modern methods, saying that school tests should be able to assess the abilities of students. He explained how examination questions may be put in order to fulfill this requirement.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

26. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate-General for Physical Education, "Special Bulletin on Swimming Championship in Egypt in 1977/78", Cairo, 1977, 5 pages.

A review is made in this Bulletin of the conditions set for participation in the swimming contests between boys and girls in the various schools of the Republic. It describes the procedure for participation and the cards required to be produced for that purpose.

Two model application forms are attached to the Bulletin for the benefit of pupils desirous of taking part in the contest. Also indicated in the Bulletin are the prizes and the points to be calculated for winning the Republic's championship by preparatory and secondary pupils in the various swimming contests.

EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

27. Moursi, Mohamed Mounir, "Al-Idarah Al-Ta'leemiyyah; Usuluha Wa-Tatbiqatuha", (Educational Administration; Principles and Practices), 2nd ed., Cairo, 'Aalam Al-Kutub Bookshop, 1977, 240 pages.

Following an introduction on the developments undergone by administration and administrative jobs and how they influenced educational administration, the author spread out the material of his book over thirteen chapters and a conclusion.

The first chapter explained the meaning and characteristics of educational administration, the second dealt with the general principles of educational administration and the third and fourth dealt with the theory of educational administration together with a review of its concept, inception and powers exercised.

Chapter 5 is devoted to educational leadership and shows the importance of its various patterns.

The sixth chapter deals with communication channels within the educational administration while the seventh deals with the specific elements and problems of bureaucracy showing how they relate to educational administration.

Chapter 8 is devoted to planning, its concepts, types and relation to educational efficiency.

The ninth chapter explains the meaning of production efficiency in education and indicates the methods used in measuring it.

Chapter 10 tackles the concept and aims of system analysis while the eleventh chapter deals with the financing of education including cost accounting and yield calculation policies.

The role of incentives in educational administration is explained in Chapter 12 while Chapter 13 deals with supervision or technical guidance, explains its meaning and aims and reviews the progress of technical guidance in Egypt.

In his conclusion, the writer dealt with the future of educational administration and the manner in which it should be studied in the future.

Appended to the book is a bibliographical list of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the author.

EDUCATIONAL AIDS

28. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate-General for Educational Aids, "Report on the Types of Services and Activities of the Directorate-General for Educational Aids", Cairo, 1977, 30 typewritten pages.

- Report submitted to the Agency for Educational Documentation and Data for the preparation of its annual report on the development of education.

A review is made in this report of the Ministry of Education's activities in the field of educational aids with the aim of developing the educational process. It describes the manner in which this type of services is extended, organized and distributed among schools on a nation-wide basis.

The report also reviews the considerations taken into account by the Directorate-General in its plan for the 1976/77 school year and the modern devices introduced in language teaching, as well as the equipment used in displaying, recording and filming of all types.

Lastly, the report reviewed the Directorate-General's accomplishments in the designing and production of educational aids and in the field of internal and external services as well as technical guidance.

It contained, as well, a review of the new problems which the Directorate-General faced in the course of the year and the steps taken to surmount them.

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORATES

Re-organization of

29. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 145 Dated August 25, 1977 Determining the Levels of Educational Administrations Affiliated to Local Government Units", Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1977. 8 stencil pages.

This Resolution consists of four articles.

Article 1 sets forth the rules for determining each of the three levels within the Educational Administrations annexed to the units of local government in the various Governorates.

The second article specifies the levels of educational administrations in each Governorate, indicating the first, second and third-level administrations in each Governorate.

Article 3 explains the manner in which the different machineries of these Administrations are organized.

The fourth and last article deals with the enforcement and effective date of the Resolution.

EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

30. Moursi, Mohamed Mounir, 'Takhteet Al-Ta'leem Wa-Iqtisadiyyatuhu", (Planning and Economics of Education), by Mohamed Mounir Moursi and 'Abdul Ghani El-Nouri, Cairo, Dar Al-Nahda Al-'Arabiyyah, 1977, 232 pages.

In their introduction, the authors indicated the extent of interest in education shown by contemporary communities of all types and explained the significance of educational planning with due consideration to the economic aspects of education.

The text is divided into two parts comprising twelve chapters.

Part 1, consisting of seven chapters, deals with educational planning, including principles and basics of scientific planning and its justifications, problems of planning in Arab countries, data required for planning education and educational machineries, assessment of educational requirements, preparation of educational planning and samples of decision-making in educational planning.

In part 2, consisting of the last five chapters, the authors dealt with the economics of education. Subjects discussed in this part include the relation between education and economic and social development, expenditure on and financing of education, measurement of the economic yield of education, productive efficiency in education and the relation between education and brain drain.

The book ended with a bibliographical list of the Arabic and foreign references utilized in the compilation of the authors' material.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

31. 'Umran, Mohamed Ismail Sayyed Ahmed, "Simat Al-Shakhsiyyah Wa-Mustawayat Al-Musayarah Al-Mughayerah", (Personality Traits and Levels of Different Concomitances), Cairo, Department of Educational Psychology, Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University, 1977, 176 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Psychology, Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

The first of the dissertation's six chapters states the problem under discussion, shows its significance and sets forth the theoretical framework of the research.

While Chapter 2 reviews the basic concepts covered by the thesis, the third chapter reviews the earlier studies conducted in Arabic and foreign languages on the same subject.

The fourth chapter describes the tools used by the writer in his research and explains how such tools were developed and selected as well as the manner in which they were utilized in the present research.

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Chapter 5 contains the results obtained from the research, while the sixth chapter discusses and interprets such results. It also contains a summary of the dissertation and a list of Arabic and foreign reference books consulted by the writer.

The appendices include the phonetic measure of concomitants and the measure used to determine the different forms of concomitants.

32. Mahmoud, Ibrahim Waguih, "Al-Qudraat Al-'Agliyyah; Khasaisuha Wa-Kiyamuha", (Mental Abilities: Characteristics and Structure), The Anglo-Egyptian Bookshop, 1977, 199 pages.

In an introduction to his book, the author explained to what extent educational psychology is interested in individual differences and in the degree of their influence on mental abilities.

The main text of the book falls into nine chapters.

Chapter 1 deals with the methods whereby mental abilities are measured.

In Chapter 2, an attempt is made at explaining some basic statistical concepts, such as selection of samples, demonstrative diagrams, centralization tendencies, dispersion and association.

The third chapter deals with the prerequisites for mental tests as to objectivity, stability, accuracy, criteria and ease in application of tests.

In Chapter 4, the writer discusses mental constructs and indicates the major philosophies which dealt with this subject.

The fifth chapter defines intelligence and explains its psychological and physiological interpretations.

Methods used in measuring intelligence are expounded in Chapter 6 where a description is given of the most appropriate methods for carrying out individual and group tests.

In Chapter 7 are enumerated the characteristics of intelligence, while the eighth chapter deals with group abilities, distinguishing between primary and complex group abilities.

The ninth and last chapter explains the importance of intelligence tests in evaluating pupils, diagnosing academic retardness and mental feebleness, discovering gifted pupils and planning educational and vocational guidance.

A list of bibliographical references in Arabic and foreign languages is given at the end of the book.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

33. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, English Language Advisor, "What is New in English Language Curricula and Teaching Methods", Cairo, 1977, 7 typewritten pages.

- Report submitted to the Centre for Educational Documentation and Information in connection with the preparation of the annual report on the development of education in A.R.E.

A review is made in this report of the recent developments taking place in the field of English language teaching in each stage of education and of the new curricula adopted pursuant to the resolutions passed by the wider Committee for English Language Teaching.

It further reviewed the most modern methods of teaching foreign languages in general and English in particular as put to experimentation in preparatory and secondary schools.

Similarly, the report reviewed the programmes initiated for the training of teachers and inspectors on a year-round basis in order to acquaint them with the new text books and related educational aids. It reviewed, as well, the new system of evaluation and examinations, with an indication of the difficulties encountered in the course of its application in schools and the manner in which these difficulties were confronted and surmounted.

Likewise, the report reviewed the new curricula, text books and teaching methods in the field of technical education of all types and indicated how the new system of examinations was applied in technical schools.

ERADICATION OF ILLITERACY

34. "Hall Mushkilat Al-Ummiyyah Bil-Komputor", (Overcoming the Problem of Illiteracy by Means of the Computer), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 26th year, Issue No. 7884, (September 22, 1977), p. 8.

Following a review of the problem of illiteracy and an indication of the extent of interest shown in this problem by conferences, scientists and educators, the article reported on the discussions which took place in the Association of University Alumnae. These discussions dealt with the problem of illiteracy, its volume and the manner in which the computer could be utilized to help in overcoming it.

The article gave account of the views expressed in the conference about the optimum age at which an illiterate starts going to classes and whether priority in literacy classes should go to men or women.

Furthermore, the article pointed to the magnitude of the problem of dropouts in literacy classes as revealed by the discussions, adding that special attention should be given to dropouts.

According to the press report, the Alumnae Conference ended with the conviction that literacy campaigns should begin with attempts at convincing illiterates of their dire need for education before venturing on the education process itself.

35. A.R.E., The Presidency, Specialized Councils for Scientific Research and Technology, National Council for Education, "Mahw Al-Ummiyyah Wa-Ta'leem Al-Kibaar; Khuttah Wa-Dirasaat", (Eradication of Illiteracy and Adult Education; Plan and Studies), Cairo, (July 1977), 103 pages.

Following a review of the concerted efforts aimed at fighting illiteracy and the pertinent laws and projects, the study prepared by the National Council for Education described the Council's role in coping with this problem. This role begins with the determination of the elements which cause illiteracy, then traces human waste in quantity and quality, depicts the sources which keep feeding illiteracy and indicates the methods whereby such sources may be sealed off.

A review is then made of the Literacy Committee's recommendations and the Council's resolutions for putting them into effect.

The study also reviewed the projected national comprehensive plan laid by the Council's Literacy Committee for the eradication of illiteracy. It showed the axes around which the plan revolves, the implications and proportions of the problem, the procedure for implementing this plan and the role expected to be played by the different sectors in this regard.

Recommendations adopted by the Council dealt with each category constituting a source of illiteracy, age groups of adults and the requirements for enhancing the national comprehensive plan.

In conclusion, the study reviewed some experiments and research work dealing with the problem of fighting illiteracy and adult education.

36. Radwan, Mohamed Mahmoud, "Hawla Ma'rakatina ma' Mahw Al-Umiyyah", (Our Battle with Illiteracy), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 103rd year, Issue No. 33144, (September 8, 1977), p. 11.

Following a review of the efforts exerted for eradicating illiteracy and an explanation of the causes which made the results of such efforts rather limited, the writer said that primary schools are inadequate to absorb all children under obligatory age, thus contributing towards the aggravation of the problem of illiteracy.

After citing the number of children under obligatory age who are not absorbed each year in primary schools, the writer described the plans envisaged to overcome this problem giving the percentage of admission contemplated by 1981 in primary schools.

Explaining the function of the Ministry of Education in treating the problem of dropouts and describing the Ministry's efforts to bring about a gradual reduction in the number of dropouts, the writer observed that serving a school meal in primary education has been instrumental in doing away with the problem of dropouts.

In Arab Countries

37. Galal, Abdul Fattah, "'Awamil Al-Ihjam fi Mahw Al-Ummiyyah fil-Bilad Al-'Arabiyyah; Dirasah Maydaniyyah", (Elements of Resentment in the Eradication of Illiteracy in Arab Countries; A Field Study), Sirs El-Liyan, International Centre for Arab States Functional Education for Adults, 1977, 319 pages (Waste in Education - No. 1).

Following an introduction on the various forms of waste in education, the writer explained why he began a study on the resentment to literacy campaigns as one feature of waste in education.

The study falls into seven chapters.

Chapter 1 explains the general framework of the study which consists of a theoretical framework and a field survey.

The second chapter describes the characteristic features of the sample chosen for undertaking this survey.

Chapter 3 explains the economic factors which induce illiterates to resent studying, emphasizing that leisure time is a deterring factor since illiterates are more in need of work than study.

The fourth chapter explains the social factors which cause resentment to literate classes. Here, the writer mentions that adults feel ashamed to go to classrooms, women are prevented by tradition for studying and there is a general feeling that literacy is of no avail.

Chapter 5 reviews the factors pertaining to planning which cause such resentment. Here, he mentions the shortage of manpower, the inadequacy of the legislations on obligatory education and the absence of any incentives in this respect.

The sixth chapter explains the educational factors which cause resentment, such as the bad choice of place or time for study, the lack of confidence in the illiterate's tutor, the inadequacy of the illiterate and his inability to learn.

The book ends with Chapter 7 which contains some suggestions for solving the problem. Three appendices follow, each containing a questionnaire form circulated among leaders, illiterates and executors.

EXAMINATIONS

38. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate General of Examinations, "Al-Jadid fil-Imtihanat Wa-Mada Tatawwriha 'an Al-'Aam Al-Madi", *(What is New in Examinations? The Extent of their Development since Last Year)*, Cairo, 1977, 2 typewritten pages.

A review is made in this report of the new developments in examinations which took place during the school year 1976/77 including the Resolutions issued during that year with respect to examinations of the literacy branch of the General Secondary Education and the scientific branch with its twin sections and the common examinations set for them.

Furthermore, the report related the facilities provided for students in technical education who have exhausted the allowed number of failures and indicated the type of examinations they were allowed to sit for.

Lastly, the report dealt with the new system of diploma examinations devised for teacher training colleges with their various branches. Here, it reviewed the Resolution in connection with the complementary academic and educational qualification of teachers, headmasters and inspectors in the primary stage of education.

FACULTIES AND UNIVERSITIES

39. Soliman, 'Abdul 'Aziz, "Kayfa Yara Al-Talib Al-Jami'ah min Al-Dakhil", (How a Student Views the University from Inside), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8616, (July 31, 1977), p. 5.

At the outset of his article, the writer specified the points he would be discussing. He, then, related how a new student views the university, placing special emphasis on his views about the university's system of education and level of studies which are completely different from those of the pre-university educational stages. He stated the reasons which make a new student expect the university to be different from any other institution in the society.

Discussing the present status of Egyptian universities, the writer elaborated on administrative red-tape, inadequacy of university buildings, deficiencies of the academic and social care and unavailability of academic text books. The writer showed how these problems reflect both on the student and the society in which he lives.

Concluding his article, the writer said: it is important to note that students are clamouring for an early solution for all university problems.

40. Hussein, Mohamed, "Kulliyyat Al-Huquq, Hall Tasta'eed Madiha?", (The Faculty of Law; Will it Restore its Past?), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8635, (August 19, 1977), p. 5.

Following a review of the glorious past of the Faculty of Law and the factors which led to its development, the writer related the reasons which induced the majority of young men to turn their back to this Faculty.

The writer went on to stress the importance of legal studies in our present day open-door economic policy and import and industrialization projects, saying that proper knowledge of law protects the rights of economists and provides confidence and security to business men.

With the aid of figures, the writer compared the income of lawyers to that of physicians and engineers in recent years, then complimented the attitude on the part of lawyers to specialize in certain branches of law or economy. He related numerous reasons which would induce young men to change their attitude towards the Faculty of Law and to look with more confidence to the future awaiting its graduates.

Academic Certificates

41. Jaheen, Mohamed, "'Uqdah ... Ismuha Al-Shihadah Al-Jami'iyyah", (Complex Called University Certificate), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8671, (September 24, 1977), p. 5.

Commenting on the phenomenon of constant increase in the number of students enrolled in universities and on the disequilibrium between the ratio of students and teaching bodies, the writer said that the principle of equal opportunities should be observed in the policy of admission.

Gifted students, he added, need to receive special care and attention. But all those who can read and write should have equal opportunities in education.

The writer went on to explain the ideal policy of admission in universities, saying that quality rather than quantity should receive prime attention.

Concluding his article, he indicated how the heavy demand on universities could be checked and the university certificate complex be overcome.

42. El-Hadidi, Azzah, "Kayfa Nuhaqqiq Hayatan Jami'iyyah bila Ta'qidaat", (How to Realize a University Life Free from Complications), "Al-Masaa" newspaper, 21st year, Issue No. 7968, (July 10, 1977), p. 3.

Commenting on the administrative revolution declared by the Government and the hopes attached to it by University professors, students and administrators, the writer said that urgent university problems could be solved by application of this revolution.

Citing some of the problems, the writer mentioned the students' disorganized rush to enter classrooms, the clashing timetable between Students Affairs Departments and lectures, the heavy demand on theoretical faculties and the housing problem in Cairo suffered mainly by students coming from the provinces.

After pointing to the proper way of solving these problems, the writer said that two principal results would take place: first, that work in universities become smoother and secondly, that students would devote all their time and attention to studying.

43. Shafiq, El-Sayyed, "Al-Infitah Al-Idari Wa-Tarsheed Al-Idarah Wa-Tahdid Al-Massouliyyat; 'Awamil Tahqiq Al-Thawrah Al-Idariyyah fil-Jami'aat", (The Administrative Open-Door Policy, the Rationalization of the Administration and the Determination of Responsibilities are the Elements Required for Realizing an Administrative Revolution in Universities), "Al-Masaa" newspaper, 21st year, Issue No. 7982, (July 24, 1977), p. 3.

After explaining that the word "routine" is erroneously used in Arabic to mean administrative complications, the writer said its English meaning purports systematic order. He proposed a new word which would convey the meaning of complications and red tape.

Interviewing a professor at the Faculty of Agriculture, 'Ain Shams University on the obstacles hindering the promotion of university work, the writer quoted the professor as saying that members of the faculty should be vested with unrestricted powers. Job descriptions and classifications should be drawn up for university professors and deans of faculties distinguished from the present practice. He explained the justifications for proposing such changes.

A further interview was made with the Chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics at the Faculty of Agriculture, 'Ain Shams University on the same problems, the methods for realizing the administrative revolution in universities and the manner in which students' problems and demands lodged with Students' Affairs Administrations may be solved. He, in turn, pointed to the need for drawing up job descriptions for university jobs as a means for solving the above problems.

Educational Legislations

44. Soliman, 'Abdul 'Aziz, "Qanun Al-Jami'aat Zul-Maddah Al-Wahidah", (The Universities' Law Consisting of One Single Article), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8671, (September 24, 1977), p. 5.

Following a review of the efforts exerted and suggestions advanced by the writer at the time of drafting the new Law of Universities and a review of the steps taken until the Universities' Law No. 49 was promulgated in 1972, the writer commented on the implementation of the new Law showing its inadequacy in putting an end to problems of examinations, waste in university education, problems of academic text books and methods for qualification of the teaching and research staff.

The writer went on to discuss the criticism to which the Law was exposed in the meetings of the Supreme Council of Education and in University Councils of all levels, showing the extent to which the responsible authorities are convinced of the need for amending the Law.

Concluding his article, he advanced his own suggestion for solving the universities' problems.

Equality of Opportunities

45. Isma'il, Abdul Mahasen, "Rajaa ila Majlis Al-Jami'aat", (Appeal to the Universities' Council), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8657, (September 10, 1977), p. 5.

Having indicated the role of the Supreme Council for Universities in the establishment of a proper university edifice, the writer pointed to the deficiencies of the present system of admission in universities through the Coordination Office which led to a deviation from the principle of equal opportunities. He also showed to what extent such deviation constitutes a breach of the Constitution.

After reviewing the Minister of Education's Resolution No. 500 of 1974 which defined the categories of students who enjoy exemption from the prerequisites of admission in universities, the writer said this Resolution has had the effect of undermining the principle of equal opportunities. Its application, he added, has resulted in a poor academic record for the exempted categories reflecting on the general standard of university education.

Concluding his article, he pointed to the role of the Supreme Council for Universities and the Teachers' Association in pressing for the abolition of these exemptions and for the establishment of a national university which would cater for these categories as well as for alien students.

Faculties of Girls in A.R.E.

46. Mohamed, Maysah 'Ali, "Kulliyyat Al-Banat Al-Jami'iyyah fi Misr Wa-Dawruhah fil-Ta'leem Al-Jami'y Lil-Maraah", (Faculties of Girls in Egypt and their Role in Woman's University Education), Cairo, Department of Educational Fundamentals, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain Shams University, 1977. 240 pages plus appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Fundamentals, 'Ain Shams University, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

As an introduction to her thesis, the writer described woman's role in the society and enumerated the causes which led to woman's seclusion from the society in Egypt until the outbreak of the 1952 Revolution. She also explained why she chose this topic for her dissertation, showing its significance and relating the earlier studies written on the same subject.

The text of the dissertation is then divided into five chapters and seventeen appendices.

Chapter 1 is concerned with the historical background of woman's modern education in Egypt and the principal factors which influenced women education since the middle of last century and until the 1919 Revolution.

The second chapter describes the course of woman's university education in Egypt, shows how women were admitted in the national university and describes the beginnings and progress of the formal higher education of women in Egypt. In the same chapter, the writer reviewed the faculties and institutes which are open before women.

Chapter 3 deals with the establishment and development of faculties of girls in the United States, England and Egypt.

The fourth chapter is entirely devoted to the Islamic Faculty of Girls affiliated to Al-Azhar University. Here, the writer reviews the progress of academic life in Al-Azhar until in 1961 the legislation developing education in Al-Azhar was promulgated. The writer further reviewed the number of girls enrolled in the Islamic Faculty of Girls eversince it was established.

In the fifth and last chapter, the writer deals with the role of the faculties of girls in the service of woman's university education in Egypt.

A number of recommendations and suggestions concluded by the writer are given. She advocates the establishment of more faculties of girls, especially in the provinces, the introduction of more majors in faculties of girls, the establishment of a league or association representing faculties of girls in Arab countries and the direction of more attention to departments of education in faculties of girls.

Appended to the dissertation are an Arabic,and foreign list of reference books consulted by the writer and thirteen appendices on the academic degrees granted by faculties of girls and their syllabi.

Faculties of Medicine

47. Gordon, Gamal, "Tareeq Jadid Li-Istithmar Juhud Al-Atibbaa", (A New Road for Utilizing Doctors' Efforts), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 26th year, Issue No. 7884, (September 22, 1977), p. 5.

Commenting on the different opinions published in order to warn students against joining faculties of medicine, the writer attempted to explain these fears, saying that the aims of medical education in the past have been subject of deviation in our days until things reached what they are nowadays.

Pointing to the shortcomings of the system of education in faculties of medicine, the writer cited the fact that some courses are repeated in the secondary stage, in the freshman year of medicine and in later years at the faculty of medicine. He also mentioned the fact that study of medicine in Egyptian faculties requires longer years than in other faculties abroad.

The writer, then, proposed that military conscription of students take place immediately upon completing their secondary education and before they enrol in medical schools.

In conclusion, he emphasized the need for medical graduates to do research work and post-graduate studies. The necessary guarantees for putting these ideas in practice were mentioned by the writer.

Problems of

48. Haggag, El-Sa'id Rizk, "Rouya Tullabiyyah Li-Mashakil Al-Jami'aat", (A Student's Vision of University Problems), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8650, (September 3, 1977), p. 5.

Following an introductory note on the extent of interest shown in university education and the need for studying any problems and obstacles hindering it, the writer reviewed the different aspects of university problems as viewed by students.

In this respect he dealt with the following problems: the heavy reliance by university education on textbooks and notes and on absorption of curricula and how this affects students; the lack of interest in field research and the poor research conducted by students; the problem of academic reference books and trouble students take in procuring them; the low standard of some members of the teaching bodies and how this reflects on students and the lack of interest in moral and religious education in universities.

Concluding his article, the writer emphasized the need for establishing closer contacts between faculty and students, indicating the manner in which this could be achieved and showing its impact on the various relationships within the university.

49. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Majlis Al-Sha'b Wa-Nazrah 'ala Mashakil Al-Jami'aat; Qadiyyah Jami'iyyah", (The People's House and a Glance to University Problems; A University Issue), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 526, (July 15, 1977), pp. 42-43 + 65.

Following a review of the problems discussed by the People's Assembly Committee for Education and Scientific Research in the series of meetings it held during the parliamentary session, the writer interviewed the Committee's Chairman who is also President of Cairo University on a number of problems relating to university education as contained in the Committee's report on universities' financial independence.

Among the problems tackled in the interview are: the policy of admission in universities and the rules governing it, the status of provincial universities and the need for providing them with required material and human resources, the condition of technical institutes and how to link them to the country's economic development plan and to the educational set-up, the shortage in teaching bodies and how to overcome this problem, the problems of the academic text books, the lack of adequate accommodations in university dormitories in the face of the heavy demand, the need for doubling the appropriations earmarked for university dormitories and the advisability of linking admission in universities to the student's place of residence.

One last problem discussed by the Committee Chairman, who is also President of Cairo University, is the problem of full-time devotion to post-graduate studies.

Students, Admission

50. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Al-Istithnaa Wal-Qa'idah fil-Jami'aat", (The Exception and the Rule in Universities), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 103rd year, Issue No. 31162, (September 26, 1977), p. 2.

After describing the annual procedure for admitting new students in universities and the annual practice of exempting some categories of students from the admission conditions, the writer mentioned the percentage of students granted such exception saying that this practice prejudices the principle of equal opportunities and has its bearing on the academic level of students admitted through exception.

The writer then enumerated cases in which exceptions may be allowed for certain categories of students whose social circumstances warrant such treatment, adding that such categories should also receive text books free of charge and should be exempted from the payment of any university fees. Priority of accommodation in university hostels should, likewise, be given to them.

51. El-Sobaci, Labib, "Far' Jami'at Al-Qahirah Bil-Khartoum Wakayfa Nughliq Al-Abwab Al-Khalfiyah Lil-Qabul Bil-Jami'aat Al-Misriyyah", (The Branch of Cairo University in Khartoum and how to Close the Backdoors of Admission in Egyptian Universities), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 530, (September 15, 1977), pp. 46-47.

After relating the conditions for admitting Egyptian students in the various faculties of Cairo University's Branch in Khartoum, the Sudan, and indicating the number of students admitted in 1977 in this University Branch as compared to their number in 1961, the writer interviewed the Vice-President of Cairo University in charge of its Khartoum Branch.

The Vice-President explained the policy of admission followed by the Branch and indicated its role in the Sudan. He also described the measures taken to transfer Egyptian students enrolled in the Khartoum Branch to the universities in Egypt, explaining the aims behind these measures as well as the aims behind the establishment and subsequent suspension of post-graduates studies at the Branch.

Dealing with the teaching bodies at the Khartoum Branch, the Vice-President enumerated the reasons for the drop in their number, mentioning the measures envisaged to tackle this problem.

He went on to explain the steps taken by the Branch in extending welfare to students in the academic, health, social and athletic fields, adding that the Branch is rendering invaluable services to students coming from the south of the Sudan.

After discussing the problem of inadequacy of university buildings, the Vice-President outlined the plans laid by Cairo University to improve the performance of its Branch in Khartoum.

52. El-Sibaei, Labib, "Dalil Al-Qabul Bil-Jami'aat Wal-Ma'ahed", (Guide to Admission in Universities and Institutes), Cairo, Al-Ahram Establishment, 1977, 95 pages. (Supplement to "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 528, (August 15, 1977).

The Guide explains, at the outset, the procedure for submission of the academic documents of students holding the General Secondary Certificate through the Coordination Offices and indicates the documents required from each student.

The text of the Guide is divided into two parts.

Part 1 is concerned with universities. It lists all faculties affiliated to the Universities of Cairo, Alexandria, 'Ain Shams, Assiut, Tanta, Mansourah, Zagazig, Helwan, Minya, Menoufiyyah and the Suez Canal. It indicates the duration of study in each faculty and the various majors and departments in these faculties. The Guide, further, indicated the conditions of admission in faculties in general and explained any supplemental prerequisites in certain faculties.

The second part of the Guide deals with technical institutes. These institutes are divided into two categories, namely: institutes for commercial and industrial technicians as well as institutes of health and public services. The second category contains the cooperative institutes.

The Guide listed all these institutes, gave their respective addresses and conditions of admission and mentioned the duration of study in each.

Detailed tables follow. These indicate the faculties and institutes which are already saturated with candidates and mention the minimum and maximum grades required for admission in the scientific and literary sections.

53. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Qawa'id Al-Qabul Al-Jughrafi Bil-Kulliyat Al-Jami'iyyah", (Rules of Geographical Admission in University Faculties), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 103rd year, Issue No. 33113, (August 8, 1977), p. 6.

After describing the geographical system of admission in both Cairo and 'Ain Shams Universities, the writer sought the opinion of the Director of the Coordination Office on admission in faculties which exist in Cairo University but have no equivalent in 'Ain Shams or any other universities and also on the conditions governing admission in provincial universities.

In this connection, he cited the views expounded by the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Higher Education who supervises the Coordination Office as regards issuance of application forms and their eventual submission, explaining in this respect the facilities introduced for the benefit of students.

54. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Maktab Al-Tansecq fi Qafas Al-Ittiham", (The Coordination Office in the Dock), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 528, (August 15, 1977), pp. 28-29.

Following a review of the different stages through which the Coordination Office responsible for admission in Egyptian universities has passed eversince it was established twenty three years ago, the writer showed to what extent the public opinion attaches importance to admission in universities.

Interviewing the President of the Central Agency for Academic Books and Equipment who was formerly Director of the Coordination Office, the writer reported the reasons which led to admission in universities on the basis of scores obtained in the General Secondary examinations rather than on the basis of pre-admission examinations.

The former Director went on to explain why the Coordination Office fails in distributing students among faculties according to their respective aptitudes.

In conclusion, he mentioned that the application forms which students are required to fill and submit to the Coordination Office contain an increased number of desires amounting to 32 desires. He explained why students are forced to fill these forms and arrange the 32 desires according to their own order of preference.

55. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Qawa'ed Wa-Shurut Qabul Hamalat Al-Shihaadat Al-Fanniyyah Bil-Jami'aat", (Rules and Conditions for Admitting Holders of Technical Certificates in Universities), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 529, (September 1, 1977), pp. 38-39.

This article reviews the conditions laid down by the Coordination Office for admission in universities. It specifies the conditions for admission of holders of technical certificates and intermediate diplomas (i.e. Technical Secondary Certificates and certificates of technical institutes and complementary studies and industrial schools following the 5-year system beyond the preparatory stage) in the faculties of commerce, agriculture and engineering.

The writer also reviewed the faculties and institutes which admit graduates of men and women teacher training colleges, holders of the social service intermediate institute diplomas, diplomas of the technical institute for hotels and graduates of institutes affiliated to the Academy of Arts. An indication is given of the duration of study and syllabus of each faculty or institute.

56. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Al-Tasrihat fil-Qabul Bil-Jami'aat", (Declarations on Admission in Universities), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 103rd year, Issue No. 33158, (September 22, 1977), p. 2.

The writer began his article with a review of the indicators revealed by the results of admission in universities. He then explained how the statements made by some officials influence students' decisions either for or against entering a certain faculty.

As an example, the writer cited a statement by the President of the Syndicate of Agronomists who said that no work opportunities exist for graduates of the faculties of agriculture. The writer showed how this statement influenced a large number of students who refrained from entering the faculties of agriculture.

At the same time, the Minister of Irrigation declared that the State is in need of agronomists to help reclaiming large areas of arable land. In turn, this statement influenced students' decision to enter the faculties of agriculture.

Also, when the Minister of Education declared that the State is in need of large numbers of teachers, a heavy rush on the faculties of education, arts and sciences was encountered.

To conclude his article, the writer advanced a suggestion which calls for providing Egypt's needs for qualified specialists in scientific and technical fields. He explained how his suggestion, if adopted, would have its bearing on the formulation of the policy of admission in universities.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE SCHOOLS

57. Donia, Hamed, "Madares Al-Lughaat Marrah Ukhra", (Foreign Language Schools Once More), "October" magazine, 1st year, Issue No. 35, (July 2, 1977), p. 18.

Beginning his article, the writer called upon the officials of the Ministry of Education to reconsider the status of foreign language schools, pointing to the methods whereby this type of schools could attain their objectives and receive more backing.

Referring to some problems which these schools face, the writer showed how they could be overcome and underlined the Ministry's duty in this respect.

He then described the ideal method by which the educational machineries in Governorates could deal with the responsible officers in such schools.

The writer moved to the procedure whereby these schools select their newcomers, explained the conditions of admission and the controlling measures which insure fairness in selection of candidates.

Dealing with tuition fees, the writer explained the reasons which induced the Ministry of Education to increase them.

Pupils, Admission

58. 'Ezzeddine, Youssef, "Qawa'od Al-Qabul Bi-Madares Al-Lughaat Al-Tajribiyyah", (Rules of Admission in Experimental Foreign Language Schools), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8632, (August 6, 1977), p. 6.

In this press coverage, a review is made of the implementing regulations issued by the Ministry of Education to regulate the experiments undertaken by experimental foreign language schools on any new educational project designed to develop the educational process and raise the standard of performance through the development of a new teaching method or style or the improvement and development of an existing process.

A review is also made of the conditions of admission in these experimental schools, the minimum age requirement for each stage of education and the percentage of exceptions made in favour of children and brothers of war martyrs and lost warriors and children of teachers and school personnel.

FRENCH LANGUAGE

Development of Teaching

59. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Office the French Language Adviser, "What is New in the Curricula of French, Italian and German Languages?", Cairo, 1977, 4 typewritten pages.

- Report submitted to the Centre for Educational Documentation and Information in connection with the preparation of the annual report on the development of education in A.R.E.

This report dealt with the new curricula introduced for the teaching of French, German and Italian languages as a second foreign language taught on a high level basis. It also dealt with the modern methods of teaching, educational aids and text books which have been subjected to changes, showing the points involved in the changes and the aims sought from each.

The report went on to review the teacher's guide to foreign language teaching, pointing to the educational advices and guidelines contained therein and showing how students and examinations may be evaluated by application of new types and methods of evaluation.

Problems faced by the officials were also reviewed together with the methods applied in solving them.

As to preparatory education, the report related the experiment undertaken in the second year and experimental classes, showing how this experiment was tested and indicating the prerequisites for its successful performance.

GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

Curricula

60. Moussa, 'Esmat, "Taghyeer Manahij Al-Thanawiyyah Al-'Aammah", (Change of General Secondary Education Curricula), "Akhbar Al-Yom" magazine, 33rd year, Issue No. 1711, (August 30, 1977), p. 7.

New changes and amendments introduced to the curricula of general secondary education during 1977/78 are reviewed in this article which explained the aims sought from such changes affecting the curricula of contemporary Arabic history and geography in the literary section and chemistry and physics in the scientific. A review is also made of the changes introduced on the curricula and text books of mathematics in the mathematics branch affecting modern versus traditional mathematics.

Following an explanation of the causes warranting such changes, the article indicated that they were made necessary as a result of the new system of examinations introduced, whereby the Republic would be divided into four separate educational districts.

Examination

61. "Ma' Awaiyl Al-Thanawiyyah Al-'Aammah; Qisas Al-Nubugh bayna Al-Bayt Wal-Madrasah", (Top Students in the General Secondary Stage Interviewed; Stories of Distinction between the Home and the School), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8626, (August 10, 1977), p. 6.

In this press account, students topping the General Secondary Certificate examinations from all literary, scientific and mathematics branches and from Cairo, Qaliubiyyah and Sharqiyyah Provinces were interviewed. They described their respective systems of memorization and explained the motives which drove them to excellence.

Among the subjects covered in their interviews are: the role of the home in insuring a distinguished result for the children, the various hobbies and readings, the dangers inherent in overburdening ones nerves before examinations, the proper methods for education and study, the parents' assistance to their children and the value of auxiliary books.

62. Helmi, Mustafa Kamal, "Arba'at Imtihanat Lil-Thanawiyyah Al-'Aammah Badalan min Imtihan Wahid", (Four General Secondary Examinations Rather than One), "Akhbar Al-Yom" magazine, 33rd year, Issue No. 1711, (August 30, 1977), p. 7.

This article reported a new system of General Secondary Certificate examinations, whereby four rather than one examination would be hold. It indicated the dates for holding those examinations and the officials responsible for laying down the examination questions.

Following an explanation of the objectives sought from this new system of examinations, an account was made of the problems resulting from the former system of a unified examination. According to the new system, four sectors would be assigned with the task of laying down the examinations. An elaborate explanation is given of the procedure devised for implementing the new system in the various educational regions.

63. Hafez, Abul Haggag, "Min Al-Aan Yabdaa Al-Isti'dad Li-Imtihan Al-Thanawiyyah Al-'Aammah 78", (From Now Preparations are Started for the General Secondary Examinations for the Year 1978), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8627, (August 11, 1977), p. 3.

A pioneering experiment conducted by the principal of a secondary school in Cairo is related in this article. This principal selected a handfull of qualified educators to lead 16 groups of pupils who were promoted from second year to third year secondary and who would be sitting for the General Secondary examination in 1978, to spend the summer holiday in acquainting themselves with the curricula and subjects of the third year secondary and intensive studies.

After showing how pupils of both sexes and teachers responded to this experiment, the writer pointed to its advantages, then interviewed some parents on the academic and social aspects of this experiment.

64. "Natijat Al-Thanawiyyah Al-'Aammah fil-Mizan; Zahirat Al-Husul 'ala 100% lan Tatakarrar", (The Result of the General Secondary Examination Weighed in the Balance; The Phenomenon of Obtaining 100% Will not be Repeated), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8627, (August 11, 1977), p. 3.

Highlighted in this news story are some facts deduced by the Ministry of Education's experts and advisors from their analysis of the results of General Secondary Examinations and the meaning of the phenomenon of high scores characterizing recent examinations.

A return to the normal scores is suggested in the news story which explained the reasons justifying such return and gave a number of divergent views on this matter.

According to this news story, there is a general fear from public opinion and the press in everything concerning examinations and correction of examination sheets.

The system of high level introduced in General Secondary examinations, its grades, beneficiary groups and relation to foreign language schools are commented upon.

The news story also emphasized the need for changing curricula, showing how curricula affects the drop in the standard of grades. It dealt with examinations, showed their yardsticks and explained the new method of putting examination questions in such a manner as to correspond to the pupil's accomplishment abilities and mental talents.

65. Fahmi, Farouk, "Nizam Jadid Li-Imtihanat Al-Thanawiyyah Al-'Aammah", (New System for General Secondary Examinations), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8649, (September 2, 1977), pp. 1 and 11.

Explaining the new system of General Secondary Certificate examination as will be applied in the school year 1978/79, the writer named the bodies and committees responsible for the development system. In particular, he mentioned the Ad Hoc Committee entrusted with an analysis of the report prepared by Cairo University's Academic Calculation Centre on the outcome of 1977 General Secondary examinations and the indices of success and failure. The new system of examination is based on the analysis of the Centre's report.

After explaining the aims and advantages of the new system of examinations, the writer added that it aims at measuring the pupil's mental abilities.

The writer, further, dealt with the advantages of the optional questions in examinations, the decentralization of examinations and the widening of examination sectors. He also reported the Ministry of Education's resolution whereby secondary education is divided into three branches of sciences, mathematics and literature apart from the high level system.

66. "Ma'Awaiyl Al-Thanawiyyah Al-'Aammah; Aaraa Al-Awaiyl fil-Kutub Al-Madrasiyyah Bi-Sarahah", (With Top Students in the General Secondary; Views of Top Students on Text-Books in all Frankness), "*Al-Gumhouriyah*" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8628, (August 12, 1977), p. 6.

This is one of a series of interviews conducted with students excelling in the General Secondary Certificate examination results in 1977.

In this series, distinguished students explained the causes and drives underlying their excellence and advanced some advice to their fellow students to obtain high scores in examinations.

Talking on their hobbies and readings, they showed how they played a great role in adding depth to their knowledge and broadening their outlook in answering examination questions.

Commenting on the problem of private tutoring, distinguished students emphasized the need for organizing one's time to achieve maximum benefit from studying and memorization, provided concentration is exercised while studying. Here, they mentioned the number of hours which are adequate for students to absorb their lessons and attain excellence.

Distinguished students also commented on the auxiliary books on which students rely more than on the standard text books, giving their views on these books.

GIFTED PUPILS

67. "Al-Tafawwuq Muthabarah Wa-Tanzeem Wa-Qudwah Wa-Istiqamah", (Excellence Requires Perseverance, Organization, Good Example and Straightforwardness), "*Al-Gumhouriyah*" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8625, (August 9, 1977), pp. 6-8.

In this news story, a group of students ranking first in the General Secondary examinations were interviewed on their hobbies, studying habits, living circumstances and the factors which contributed towards their distinction.

Some of them ventured to give advices to their fellow students for benefitting therefrom. Others talked of the obstacles and difficulties which stood in their way and how they managed to overcome them.

HEALTH EDUCATION

68. El-Farrash, El-Sa'id Mohamed, "Al-Wasaya Al-'Ashr fi Matla' Al-'Aam Al-Dirasi", (The Ten Commandments at the Commencement of the Academic Year), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 26th year, Issue No. 7885, (September 23, 1977), p. 3.

Ten commandments are listed by the writer of this article who urged school boys and girls to observe them right from the beginning of the academic year in order to protect themselves against dangers of contagious diseases.

These commandments call for observation of personal cleanliness, assistance in the preservation of school cleanliness, avoidance of buying any foodstuff from street mongers and fighting flies.

The writer also indicated the importance of adopting protective measures against diseases, saying that early examination by doctors should be sought in the event of sensing any change in one's health.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Development of

69. A.R.E., Ministry of Higher Education, "Report on the Progress of Higher Education in the Arab Republic of Egypt in 1976/77", Cairo, 1977, 11 pages.

- Report submitted to the Centre for Educational Documentation and Information for the preparation of the annual report on the development of education in A.R.E.

A review is made in this report of the steps taken to develop all higher institutes which have been affiliated to universities during the academic year 1976/77, substantiated with the pertinent statistics on technical, commercial and industrial institutes as well as statistics on the private higher and intermediate institutes which are independent from the Ministry of Higher Education.

The report also reviewed the services rendered to students in these different institutes as to health care and insurance against accidents.

Lastly, the report described the efforts exerted by the Directorate of Examinations and the Directorate of Libraries in the Ministry of Higher Education, indicating the responsibilities of each.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION

70. El-Gayyar, Sayyed Ibrahim, "Tareekh Al-Ta'leem Al-Hadeeth fi Misr Wa-Ab'aduhu Al-Thaqafiyyah", (History of Modern Education in Egypt and Its Cultural Dimensions), 2nd edition, Cairo, Ghareeb Bookshop, 1977, 254 pages.

In an introduction to his book, the author explained the role of education as a social process which changes according to the society's movement. He also indicated the importance of studying the history of education in order to obtain thorough knowledge of the problems of education as they stand today.

The text of the book is divided into six chapters.

Chapter 1 deals with education and culture in the eighteenth century and shows how education was influenced by the society during that period. It expounded on the educational system and institutions and described the principal features of education in the eighteenth century.

The second chapter is concerned with education and culture during the first half of the nineteenth century and describes the educational policy, movement and principal features during that period.

In Chapter 3, the writer deals with education and culture in the latter half of the nineteenth century, indicates the impact of social changes on education and describes the characteristic trends of education during that period.

The fourth chapter deals with education and culture in Egypt under British occupation, explains the various political, economic and social forces which had their bearing on education and describes the educational trends during the time of occupation. Concluding this chapter, the writer gave an evaluation of the British occupation's policy of education.

The fifth chapter is devoted to a study of education and culture in Egypt between the two Revolutions (of 1919 and 1952) and describes the cultural framework of education, the impact of the conflicting currents and values on education and the characteristics of education during that period.

The book ends with Chapter 6 in which the author dwells upon education and culture in Egypt following the 1952 Revolution, showing the philosophy and trends of education under the Revolutionary regime and the movement and development of education since 1952.

The author's bibliographical list of Arabic and foreign reference books consulted by him is given at the end of his book.

71. Moursi, Mohamed Mounir, "Tareekh Al-Tarbiyah fil-Sharq Wal-Gharb", (History of Education in the East and West), Cairo, 'Aalam Al-Kutub Bookshop, 1977, 559 pages.

Following an introduction on the aims of studying the history of education, the author divided the text of his book into four parts including twelve chapters.

Part 1 is concerned with the history of education. It shows its importance and describes the method applied in studying this history. Education in primitive societies is also studied in this part.

In the second part, the author dealt with education in ancient civilizations, such as the Pharoaic, the Indian and the Greco-Roman.

Part 3 dealt with education in Middle Ages, which included Christian education and the principles and methods of Islamic education.

The fourth and last part deals with education in modern times. Here, the author deals extensively with European and Western education and education in the Arab-Islamic East. He also indicates the modern trends of education as adopted in Arab countries.

A bibliographical list appended to the book gives the references consulted by the author.

72. Shenoudah, Emile Fahmi Hanna, "Al-Mazahib Wal-Araa Al-Tarbawiyyah", (Educational Schools of Thought), Cairo, Dar Al-Mu'allim Lil-Tiba'ah, 1977. 230 pages.

Introducing the topic of his book, the author stated the aims sought from studying educational philosophies and schools of thought and described the method he utilized in developing his subject.

The author then divided his material into ten chapters.

In Chapter 1, he dealt with the monopoly of education in ancient Egypt and China, while in Chapter 2, he discussed the education of the individual in Athens and the Spartan education and Society.

The third chapter is concerned with the impact of Greek culture on Roman education, while the fourth depicts the sources of culture in Coptic education.

Chapter 5 deals with the movement of education in European dark ages and demonstrates the extent of its degradation.

In the sixth chapter, the author dealt with educational progress in European Medieval Ages, showing the impact of economic developments on the progress of education and explaining the relation between feudalism and education.

Chapter 7 is devoted to a discussion on the emergence of universities in Middle Ages and explains Arab influence on education and academic training.

In the eighth chapter, the author explained the cultural basis for Islamic education during the life time of Prophet Mohammad.

Chapter 9 presents the most important schools of thought and philosophies of education in the Islamic State, while the tenth chapter deals with scientific education in modern times.

Each chapter ends with a bibliographical list of the books consulted in the course of its preparation.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

73. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate-General for Industrial Education, "Report on Industrial Education in A.R.E. in the School Year 1976/77", Cairo, 1977, 11 pages (typewritten).

- Report submitted to the Centre for Educational Documentation and Information for the preparation of the annual report on the development of education in A.R.E.

Following an introduction on the aims of technical education and the conditions of admission in industrial schools, whether following the 3-year or the 5-year system, the writer indicated the different majors in both systems and the number of boys and girls enrolled in both systems divided by school year.

The report then dealt with the methods of evaluating pupils, examination systems in the various types of industrial schools and the system of incentives paid to pupils on the basis of examination results.

Other subjects covered in the report are the present trend in industrial education to link its schools to the various sectors of production and the role each sector is expected to play in developing and equipping these schools.

The report, further, dealt with the new courses introduced in industrial secondary school curricula as well as the teaching methods and text books prepared for the forthcoming new school year.

It also dealt with certain problems faced by the Directorate-General for Industrial Education when the curricula were being worked out, indicating the methods used for overcoming these problems.

Lastly, the report mentioned the new names given to the various branches of which these schools consist and described the training programmes devised for raising teacher efficiency and for acquainting teachers with the new developments in their respective fields.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

Establishment of

74. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations... etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 117 Dated July 4, 1977 in Connection with the Establishment of an Industrial Secondary School (3-Year System) in the City of Badrashain, Giza Governorate", Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1977, 2 stencil pages.

The first of the five articles comprising this Resolution, specifies the location of the proposed school.

Article 2 enumerates the crafts to be taught at school and indicates the procedure for introducing new crafts or deleting existing ones.

The third article lists the legislations to which the proposed school is subject.

Article 4 fixes the date for the inauguration of study in this school.

The fifth and last article deals with the publication and implementation of the Resolution.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS

Teaching thereof in Secondary Schools

75. El-Gazzar, 'Abdul Latif El-Seifi, "Madkhal Muqtarah Li-Tadroos Al-Takamul Bil-Saff Al-Thalith Al-Thanawi Bi-Wasitat Mafahoem Nazariyyat Al-Qiyas", (Suggested Approach for Teaching Calculus in the Third Year Secondary by Application of the Theory of Measurement), Cairo, Department of Curricula and Teaching Methods, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain Shams University, 1977, 141 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Curricula and Teaching Methods of the Faculty of Girls, 'Ain Shams University, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation consists of five chapters in addition to three appendices.

In the introductory Chapter 1, the writer defined the terms used in his research, stated his presuppositions and explained the reasons for selecting this topic. After stating his problem, he indicated the objectives of this research, reviewed the earlier studies conducted on the same subject and explained how he plans to develop his theme.

Chapter 2 presents a historical study of the topic under discussion and describes the development and educational implications of calculus.

In the third chapter, the writer deals with the different approaches for studying calculus in mathematics courses, while in the fourth, he elaborates on the procedure proposed for carrying out his research and presents a model method for building curricula, showing the limits of its practical applications, the unit analysis pursuant to the theory of measurement and the exploratory testings of such unit.

An outline of the thesis is given in the fifth and last chapter, together with the writer's recommendations as concluded from his research. Here, the writer emphasized the need for undertaking experimental research on his suggested approach and indicated the importance of discovering the contributing factors in the pupil's ability to read and comprehend the courses of mathematics offered, as well as the importance of applying the suggested approach on new fields of mathematics and sciences.

Following a list of Arabic and foreign bibliography utilized by the author in his research, he supplemented three appendices one consisting of a questionnaire among arbitors in mathematics to find out their views regarding the suggested approach for teaching calculus in the third year secondary through the application of the theory of measurement, a second consisting of a questionnaire aimed at investigating the pupils' views on the difficulties appended to the teaching of calculus according to the suggested approach and the third consisting of accomplishment tests answered by pupils.

ISLAMIC EDUCATION

76. 'Alamuddin, Mohamed, "Fil-Tarbiyah Al-Islamiyyah", (Islamic Education), Cairo, Supreme Council of Islamic Affairs, 1977, 94 pages (Islamic Book Series, Vol. 17, Issue No. 190).

In his introduction, the writer explained the function of Islamic Doctrine (Shari'ah) in purifying, educating and developing the soul.

He then divided the text of his book into six chapters.

In the first chapter, the author described the objectives of Islamic education, mentioning in this respect that Islamic education aims at developing the body, the instincts, the intellect and the society.

Chapter 3 is concerned with the fundamentals of Islamic education which are: dignity, free thinking, responsibility, social integration, exemplary behaviour and preparation for life after death.

While Chapter 4 deals with the methods of Islamic education, Chapter 5 indicates the respective roles of parents, teachers and mistresses in performing their duties as the responsible tutors of Islamic education.

The sixth and last chapter contains some advices designed to bring about ideal Muslim women and to guide parents in undertaking their duties as successful educators.

77. Galal, Abdul Fattah, "Min Al-Usul Al-Tarbawiyyah fil-Islam", (Educational Principles of Islam), Sirs El-Layan, Arab States Functional Education Centre for Adults, 1977. 127 pages.

In an introduction to this book, the author stressed that the Holy Quraan and the Prophet's Sayings (Tradition) constitute principal sources of the sciences of education.

Dividing his text in four parts, the author explained the concept of education in Islam in the first part and, in the second part, dealt with human nature in Islam, discussing man's creation, the constituents of human nature and man as a responsible creature, apart from a review of some cases of human nature.

Objectives of education in Islam are dealt with in the third part, while the fourth and last part deals with the nature of learning in Islam, the sources of learning, man's tools of learning, man's methods of learning and the classifications of educated people.

The writer supported his views with quotations from the Holy Quraan and Islamic Tradition.

78. 'Abbud, 'Abdul Ghani, "Fil-Tarbiyah Al-Islamiyyah", (Islamic Education), Cairo, Dar Al-Fikr Al-'Arabi, 1977, 257 pages.

Following an introduction in which the author described his method in compiling his material, he outlined the contents of each of the book's five chapters.

The first chapter entitled "Religious Approach" deals with the Islamic belief and how it relates to man, the essence of Islamic belief and man's place in Islamic doctrine.

Chapter 2 consists of an ideological approach in which the author dealt with man's pilgrimage to God, man's submission to God versus man's freedom and Islam's relation to mental health.

In Chapter 3, the writer dealt with ideology and education in Islam, showing the sources and nature of Islamic knowledge, the general framework of Islamic education, educational institutions in Islam, the methods of administering and financing education in Islam, educational methods in Islam and the value of Islamic educational philosophy.

The fourth chapter is concerned with perpetual education and indicates its place and proportions in Islam.

The fifth and last chapter entitled "Present and Future" deals with the philosophy of education in the Arab world before and after Islam and at the dawn of the modern Arab renaissance. It also deals with the cultural sources of the contemporary Arab philosophy of education.

A list of bibliographical reference is appended to each chapter listing the books utilized by the author in compiling his material.

79. Cairo, 'Ain Shams University, Students' Association, Islamic Group, "Dawr Al-Tarbiyah fi Takween Al-Mujtama' Al-Muslim", (The Role of Education in Forming a Muslim Society), Cairo, 1977, 8 pages.

The author of this pamphlet began with an explanation of the elements required for the growth and expansion of the Islamic mission, showing the importance of these elements in explaining the truth about Islam.

The writer went on to indicate that education plays an important role in bringing about deep changes in the soul. The State, he added, is responsible for the education of its citizens on sound and profound basis. But Islamic education, he said, needs proper orientation, practice and a favourable environment.

After explaining the methods used by Prophet Mohammad in educating the first group of his followers, the writer said these same methods should be used today in educating Muslims in order to form a sound society.

LAWS AND LEGISLATIONS

See: 12, 29, 74, 86, 87, 88, 126, 130.

MANPOWER

80. El-Demerdash, Sa'id, "Qabla an Tastafhil Al-Bitalah Al-Muqanna'ah yajib I'adat Al-Nazar fi Siyasat Tawzeef Khirriji Al-Jami'aat", (Before the Problem of Disguised Unemployment Aggravates, We Should Reconsider the Policy of Employment of University Graduates), "Al-Masaa" newspaper, 21st year, Issue No. 7991, (August 2, 1977), p. 3.

The writer began his article saying that the State's obligation to employ university graduates has aggravated the problem of disguised unemployment in Egypt.

He then explained some methods whereby this disguised unemployment may be done away with, saying that women graduates of universities should be appointed to teach in primary and preparatory schools in order that the present shortage in teachers may be offset.

Graduates, he added, should receive some training before they are assigned to public offices.

Reviewing the efforts exerted by the National Council for Education to put an end to this problem, the writer pointed to the recommendations adopted in this respect which call for opening technical training institutes and schools and training centres where the skeleton of manpower of all types and levels could be trained.

The Council's recommendations also called for a new planning for the educational and training units in order to provide the numbers and different fields of specialization required. One recommendation called for transforming the industrial, agricultural and commercial schools following the 3-year system into specialized schools, reconsidering the present fields of specialization and establishing centres for the renewed training of graduates.

Concluding his article, the writer outlined the methods for financing those projects whose execution was recommended by the National Council for Education.

MATHEMATICS

Preparatory Schools

81. Iskandar, Fares, "Al-Riyadiyyat fil-I'dadiyyah", (Mathematics in Preparatory Schools), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 103rd year, Issue No. 33156, (September 20, 1977), p. 9.

After specifying the maximum and minimum grades obtainable in history and geography (i.e. the social subjects group) in the Preparatory Certificate examinations, the writer compared this group with the mathematics group, showing how this resulted in inducing pupils to give more attention to some branches of mathematics neglecting other branches. He also indicated the outcome of this situation when such pupils enter the faculties of engineering.

To rectify this situation, the writer proposed that a maximum and minimum grade should be given to each separate branch of mathematics. He explained how this suggestion would result in a higher academic standard in mathematics.

MEN OF EDUCATION

Pensions of

82. El-Sawi, Mohamed Mohsen 'Abdul Sayyed, "Dirasah Lil-Hajat Al-Nafsiyyah Lil-Mutaqa'ideen min Rijal Al-Tarbiyah Wal-Ta'leem", (A Study of the Psychological Needs of the Retired Personnel of the Ministry of Education), Cairo, Department of Mental Health, Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University, 1977, 282 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Mental Health of the Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation falls into five chapters and appendices.

Chapter 1 stresses the importance of and the need for this research and states the problems under discussion, the writer's assumptions and the terminology used in the research.

The second chapter presents a review of some earlier studies and research conducted on the old aged.

In Chapter 3, the writer explains his research design and gives an account of the exploratory research conducted by him, including his sample, tools and conclusions, in addition to a summary of the exploratory study.

The experimental research is elaborated in Chapter 4, where the writer explains his sample, conclusions and difficulties encountered in the compilation of material.

The fifth and last chapter contains a summary of the thesis and the writer's own recommendations.

A bibliographical list of Arabic and foreign books consulted by the writer and a summary in English of the dissertation are appended.

MENTAL HEALTH

83. Ibrahim, Zakariya, "Sykolojiyyat Al-Maraah", (Woman's Psychology), Cairo, Misr Bookshop, 1977, 198 pages.

In his preface, the writer indicated the importance attached by scientists to women and the attitude of men towards the opposite sex.

The text of the book falls into six chapters and a conclusion.

Chapter 1 deals with the biological differences between both sexes while the second chapter deals with the girl in her infancy.

In the third chapter, the writer explained the major characteristics of girls during adolescence and how this stage affects women.

Chapter 4 deals with the woman's role in married life, while her role as a mother is explained in the fifth chapter.

The sixth and last chapter is concerned with the menopause and the symptoms and changes accompanying this stage.

The writer's conclusion deals with the function of education and the community in developing woman's character and personality traits.

84. 'Abdul Khalek, Ahmed Mohamed, "Al-Sihhah Al-Nafsiyyah Lil-Maraah", (Woman's Mental Health), Cairo, Islamic Faculty of Girls, Al-Azhar University, 1977. 31 pages.

This book is divided into four chapters.

Chapter 1 contains a definition of mental health and explains the scientific meaning of health, the symptoms of mental health and the types of disturbances encountered in this connection.

In Chapter 2, the writer dealt with mental disturbances, showing the differences between mental diseases and mental disturbances. Symptoms of mental disturbances, as reviewed by the writer, include anxiety, depression, hypochondriasis, abnormal fears and hysteria.

The third chapter indicates how mental disturbances are diagnosed and treated, while the fourth and last chapter emphasizes the importance of mental health to women and explains how women could help the community in realizing its mental health.

85. 'Awad, 'Abbas Mahmoud, "Al-Mujaz fil-Sihha Al-Nafsiyyah", (Abridged Book on Mental Health), Cairo, Dar Al-Ma'aref, 1977, 137 pages.

In his introduction, the author indicated the relation between the He, the Ego and the Super Ego, showing how to conciliate between them.

The text of the book is then distributed over six chapters.

Chapter 1 explains the meaning and method of studying of mental health.

The second chapter, entitled "Consistency between the General and the Specific", deals with the attempts aimed at achieving consistency and the factors which influence vocational consistency. Here, he indicated the relation between mental health and vocational consistency, emphasizing the importance of mental health to teachers and students alike.

Chapter 3 and 4 deal with the basic and dynamic factors operating in the process of consistency.

In the fourth chapter, the author dealt with mental diseases, including hysteria, conversion hysteria, isolation hysteria, somnambulism, anxiety neurosis, obsessional neurosis, schizophrenia, periodical psychosis and complexes.

Chapter 6, the last chapter in the book, deals with the theories on personality, and indicates how personality may be judged.

The book ended with a list of references in Arabic and foreign languages.

NEW SCHOOL YEAR

Classes of Adult Education

86. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations... etc., "Circular No. 77 Dated September 19, 1977 in Connection with the Preparations for the School Year 1977/78 in Centres and Classes of Adult Education", Cairo, Cabinet of the First Undersecretary of the Ministry of Education for the Affairs of Primary Education and Teacher Training Colleges, Ministry of Education, 1977. 17 stencil pages.

Following an introduction on the impact of illiteracy on economic development and the need for freeing Egypt from this scourge, the Circular explained the steps to be taken to carry out the Ministry's plans for fighting illiteracy and teaching adults and for the distribution of the classes earmarked for each Governorate on the various Educational Directorates.

The Circular further indicated the procedure for remunerating the personnel of literary centres and classes, paying their dues without delay. It also indicated the facilities necessary for these classes and how to procure them and the localities in which literacy classes are to be opened.

The Circular went on to indicate the syllabus, class schedule, tests, curricula and text books.

It also enumerated the prerequisites for the admission and registration of students in classes of adult education, mentioning the considerations to be taken into account when directors and teachers are seconded to these centres.

The Circular further indicated the control measures intended to insure the perpetuation of the campaign for teaching adults and dealt with the training of literacy personnel, pointing to the responsibilities of the central and local machineries in this respect. It also described the role of public service recruits who are assigned to literacy classes, showing the fields in which they may be active.

Supervision and guidance in literacy classes are also dealt with in the Circular which prescribed the method for evaluating both students and instructors in literacy classes. In conclusion, the Circular specified the records which literacy centres and classes are required to keep.

Primary Schools

87. Legislations, Laws, Regulations... etc., "Circular No. 76 Dated September 18, 1977 in Connection with the Preparations for the New School Year 1977/78 in Primary Schools", Cairo, Cabinet of the First Undersecretary of the Ministry of Education for the Affairs of Primary Education and Teacher Training Colleges, Ministry of Education, 1977. 35 pages.

At its outset, the Circular indicated the importance of the principles embodied therein in providing a healthy atmosphere for the attainment of a proper educational process.

The Circular then reviewed the highlights of the educational policy pursued by the Egyptian Ministry of Education, indicating the new trends in that policy and the general principles guiding it.

It went on to explain the prerequisites for the educational process, mainly school buildings and equipment and the system of admission and re-inscription in the primary stage.

It then reviewed the school syllabus in the first stage of education and indicated the advanced curricula devised for each school subject and class. It also dealt with teacher's guides, text books and notebooks needed for this stage.

The Circular further indicated the importance of on-the-spot follow-up and technical guidance if a successful educational process in primary schools is to be expected. It emphasized the need for training primary school teachers and demonstrated how this step would result in a higher standard of the entire teaching process.

Also contained in the Circular is a report on the examination results at the end of each school year and in the Primary Certificate examination in 1976/77, given on a nation-wide basis.

It reviewed the manner in which academically-retarded pupils may be helped, then dealt with the 1- or 2-class schools which came into existence, indicating their conditions of admission and the categories of pupils admitted therein.

In conclusion, the Circular discussed the centres for supplementary studies designed for pupils completing their primary education, showing the aims of these centres, the steps taken for their creation and their syllabus and plans.

NURSERIES

88. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations... etc., "Law No. 50 of 1977 in Connection with Nurseries", Cairo, Ministry of Education, 1977. 5 stencil pages.

This Law consists of six parts comprising thirty articles.

Part 1, consisting of Articles 1 and 2, defines nurseries and sets forth their aims and objectives.

The second part, embracing Articles 3 through 11, describes the general specifications required in nurseries and the necessary measures and conditions for obtaining a permit to open a nursery.

Part 3, which covers the subsequent articles through Article 16, deals with the nursery's legal status and financial and administrative system. It provides for the appointment of a full time board to administer the nursery and mentions the principles to be incorporated in its Statutes, the conditions governing acceptance of grants, donations and subsidies and the books which nurseries are required to maintain in order to organize their work.

The fourth part, beginning with Article 17 and ending with Article 22, contains provisions governing technical inspection and financial and administrative control of nurseries. The same part prescribes the manner in which two committees are constituted in each Governorate, i.e. the Supreme Committee for Nurseries and the Committee of Nursery Matters. The powers and functions of both Committees are set forth.

Part 5, consisting of Articles 23 through 27, stipulates the penalties applicable in the event of any breach of Law.

The sixth and last part, which contains the last three articles, deals with the general rules for the Law's implementation repeals any provision to the contrary and provides for the publication of the Law in the Official Gazette and its enforcement.

89. Mehrez, Zeinab Mahmoud, "Al-Ta'leem fima Qabl Sinn Al-Madrasah; Tajarub Misr fihi Wa-Nataijuha", (Pre-School Age Education; Egypt's Experience and Results Thereof), Cairo, Centre for Educational Documentation and Information, 35 stencil pages.

Following an introduction on the age at which pre-school education starts, the writer explained the fundamental characteristics of this age group and reviewed Egypt's experiments and experience in this field. She mentioned, in this respect, the kindergarten and nurseries and described the present status of this type of pre-school education, emphasizing the role played by international organizations in this field, especially in holding conferences on the first stage of education. She described the outcome of these conferences and the attitude of the Egyptian Ministry of Education in this respect.

The document ended with a set of recommendations which, in the writer's opinion, are conducive to the development of education in this age group.

A number of appendices follow containing statistics on pre-school educational institutions and systems prior to their cancellation by the Ministry of Education pursuant to the recommendations of the National Council of Education. She also reproduced the Presidential Resolution enacting the Law of Nurseries.

PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

90. Mankarius, Philip Iskaros, "Falsafat Al-Tatawwur Wa-Atharuha fil-Fikr Al-Tarbawi", (The Philosophy of Evolution and its Impact on Educational Thought), Cairo, Department of Educational Principles, Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University, 1977. 398 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Principles, Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University, for obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in Education.

The material of this dissertation is spread out in nine chapters.

Chapter 1 is concerned with the general framework of the research, the problem at hand including its scope, methods, issues, sources and plan of research and a definition of the terms used by the author.

The second chapter deals with the cultural atmosphere under which the Darwinian doctrine appeared with an indication of its biological background.

In Chapter 3, the author examined the different facets of the philosophy of evolution (i.e. the Darwinian doctrine) and, in

Chapter 4 explained the impact of the Darwinian theory on some communities as well as on humanities which are of significance in education. In the latter chapter, he also dealt with the extension of the theory of Darwin to Egypt.

The fifth chapter shows the impact of the Darwinian doctrine on the concept of human nature. Its impact on certain educational targets is reviewed in the sixth chapter.

Chapter 7 is concerned with the manner in which the Darwinian theory influenced some methods of education.

The eighth chapter explains the bearing of Darwin's theory on ethics.

The dissertation ended with the ninth chapter in which the writer made a critical study of the Darwinian doctrine and endeavoured to develop a personal theory which profits from the quantitative and qualitative compilation of scientific data in the post-Darwin era.

Concluding his research, the writer listed the reference books in Arabic and foreign languages consulted by him in the course of his study.

91. El-Naggar, Hussein Fawzi, "Al-Ta'leem Wa-Tahaddiyat Al-'Asr", (Education and the Challenges of our Age), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 103rd year, Issue No. 33111, (August 6, 1977), p. 3.

At the beginning of his article, the writer reviewed the highlights of the report on educational development which the UNESCO discussed in its Conference of 1970 (better known as the Edgard Faure Report) and indicated how it relates to manpower situation in 1980 with the increasing number of work-seekers in developing countries by that year. The writer added that the inadequacy of resources in developing countries would result in making them fall short of satisfying their educational requirements.

He went on to indicate the extent to which developing countries need adult education, then reviewed the most important educational challenges facing them and having their impact on the standard of education.

As to the methods whereby developing countries could overcome the problems they face, the writer emphasized the need for an integral educational system in which the individual learns and produces and called for a happy marriage between the theoretical education of adults and the industrial production operations, pointing in this respect to the role which organizations engaged in production should play, thus stepping up the number of learners.

Concluding his article, the writer called for discarding the traditional patterns of education, substituting them with an educational system in which states and individuals collaborate in freeing man from illiteracy.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

92. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate-General for Physical Education, "General Plan for the School Year 1977/78", Cairo, 1977, 8 pages.

- Report submitted to the Centre for Educational Documentation and Information in connection with the preparation of the annual report on the development of education.

The report begins with a review of the aims and characteristics of the general plan envisaged for physical education during the school year 1977/78.

It then dealt with the programmes and contests designed for boys and girls in the preparatory and secondary stages and in the scholastic sports session.

The report went on to review the various plans and local festivities and the various projects contemplated for the local centres of training, the sports tournaments with sister countries and the visits proposed by physical education leaders to advanced countries. It also reviewed sports establishments and indicated how playgrounds and sports facilities may be repaired and kept in a perpetual state of good maintenance.

Dealing with boy scouts and girls guides, the report reviewed the various contests and activities contemplated for them in the different stages of education. It also dealt with the studies undertaken on boyscouting showing their aims.

Lastly, the report dealt with training centres for hobbies and registration of cubs clubs.

93. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate General of Physical Education, "Annual Report for the School Year 1976/77", Cairo, 1977. 33 stencil pages.

A review is made in this report of the sports activities and achievements in the field of physical education during 1976/77.

Following a talk on the tournaments organized for pupils in the secondary education stage, the report gave an account of the championships registered in these tournaments, whether in individual or group games. It further reviewed the projects carried out in local training centres in the various educational districts for the pupils in the three stages of education (primary, preparatory and secondary). The activities of special physical education sections and training athletic leaders are also covered in the report.

Other subjects dealt with in the report are: the special camp designed for athletically-distinguished pupils, summer training programmes abroad, girls guides, tournaments organized by the Directorate General of Physical Education with an indication of the winning teams. the role of girls guides in sports tournaments, youth camps, boy scouting, health and food care and budgetary appropriations for youth camps.

POLICY OF EDUCATION

94. 'Ali, Ahmed, "Badaana El-Thawrah fi Siyasat Al-Ta'leem", (We Began a Revolution in the Policy of Education), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 26th year, Issue No. 7847, (August 10, 1977), p. 3.

In an interview by the Minister of Education in the A.R.E., he explained the new trends in educational policy and the fundamental changes introduced on such policy. He talked on basic education, explained its meaning, expounded on the new philosophy of education and described the basic characteristics for good citizenship.

The Minister went on to comment on the new knowledge and skills required for this new type of education and reviewed the educational plan contemplated for future years, saying it would be experimented as a first step in basic education and would, eventually, be generalized in all schools.

Commenting on the general secondary school system, the Minister explained its future under the new regime devised for education. Here, he described the comprehensive type of secondary schools and explained the developments in curricula and text books, touching upon the difficulties encountered in publishing text books and indicating how these may be overcome.

As regards technical education, the Minister emphasized the need for expanding it.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION

95. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate-General for Preparatory Education, "What is New in Preparatory Education Services and Aspects of Activities?", Cairo, 1977, 8 pages.

- Report submitted to the Centre for Educational Documentation and Information in connection with the preparation of the annual report on the development of education in A.R.E.

Dealing with preparatory education, this report reviewed the developments occasioned in school planning and organization, including the whole structure of preparatory education, school administration, new legislations enacted, vital problems encountered and methods of overcoming such problems.

With the aid of statistics, the report indicated the development occurring in the number of students enrolled in preparatory education and their increase occasioned in the school year 1976/77 as well as the percentage of such increase, together with the status of admission and class absorption in the various years of education.

Other subjects covered by the report include school buildings and libraries, service classes with an indication of the problems faced by them and the manner in which these problems are overcome, obstacles to extra-curricular activities and how school administrations tackle them and shortage in teaching bodies and how this shortage is offset.

The report further dealt with the developments in curricula, text books and new experiments undertaken, with our indication of the extent to which such experiments have been successful and the possibilities of their universal adoption if they prove successful.

Lastly, the report dealt with evaluation and examination, reviewing the schemes contemplated for their development.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

96. Moursi, Kamel, "Isti'aab Jamee' Al-Mulzameen 'Aamm 1981; Ta'meem Al-Taghziyah Lil-Talameez Wal-Tawassu' fi Dur Al-Hadanah", (Absorption of All Pupils Under Compulsory Age by 1981; All Pupils Receiving School Meals; Expansion of Nurseries); "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 26th year, Issue No. 7858, (August 23, 1977), pp. 1 and 8.

Reviewing the resolution adopted by the Supreme Council for Childhood with a view to check the phenomenon of dropouts in the primary and preparatory schools, the writer mentioned that steps will be taken to expand primary education in order to absorb all pupils under compulsory age by 1981. School meals will be made available to all pupils and nurseries will be expanded, in addition to the provision of health care to pupils.

The writer also added that vocational training centres for pupils completing primary education and failing to proceed with their schooling will be opened.

PRIVATE EDUCATION

97. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate-General for Private Education, "Report on Private Education in A.R.E.", Cairo, 1977, 8 typewritten pages.

- Report submitted to the Centre for Educational Documentation and Information in connection with the preparation of the annual report on the development of education in A.R.E.

A historical synopsis on private schools in Egypt and the role it played in providing wider opportunities for education before the people is given at the beginning of this report which emphasized the valuable services rendered by these schools in order to develop education in our days.

A statistical survey is given to indicate the size of private education in proportion to governmental education in the various stages of schooling bases on the latest figures compiled by the Ministry of Education.

The report further described the types of private schools and the supervisory measures exercised thereupon by the Ministry, whether by means of legislations or by issuing regulatory rules for supervising them.

A review is also made in this report of the steps taken to reorganize the Directorate-General for Private Education, indicating the sections and secretariats annexed thereto and describing the functions and responsibilities vested therewith pursuant to the regulations issued in this connection.

PRODUCTIVE EFFICIENCY

98. Abu Sa'dah, Wadi'ah Mohamed Ahmed Ibrahim, "Marhalat Al-Ilzam fi Nizamina Al-Ta'leemi Wa-Masouliyyatuha fi Tahqeeq Al-Kifayah Al-Intajiyyah Lil-Muwatineen", (The Compulsory Stage in our Educational System and its Responsibility in Realizing Productive Efficiency for the Citizens), Cairo, Department of Educational Principles, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain Shams University, 1977, 157 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Principles, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain Shams University for obtaining the degree of M.A. in education.

As an introduction to her thesis, the writer emphasized the importance of the educational process as an investment where the human resources play the leading role. She stressed the importance of an overall planning of the educational process, then reviewed the activities of the major conferences held for the purpose of laying down the principles and priorities of educational planning and determining the position of education in the State's general planning.

A preface followed in which the writer defined the problem under discussion, explained her method in tackling this problem, referred to earlier studies written on the same subject and indicated the manner in which this research could be made beneficial.

The dissertation's text fell in five chapters.

Chapter 1 dealt with the economic dimension of the educational process. Here, the writer explained the concept of development, underlined vocational, technical and woman education and asserted the relationship existing between the school on the one hand and production and work locations on the other.

In Chapter 2, she dealt with production efficiency and the productive society. Here, she explained the meaning of productive efficiency and the criteria for distinguishing between productive and non-productive societies.

The third chapter entitled "The Individual and Productive Efficiency" dealt with the meaning and elements of production and emphasized the importance of the human element in such production.

Chapter 4 elaborated the role of education in productive development, while the fifth and last chapter dealt with the economic responsibility of the compulsory stage of education in Egypt. Here, the writer reviewed the progress of compulsory education in Egypt and indicated the importance of the primary school to the Egyptian society.

Concluding her dissertation, the writer gave a set of recommendations on the rationalization of Egypt's educational policy in general. There also followed some other recommendations which the writer believed would insure success by the primary educational stage in laying down the foundations for productive efficiency for the citizens' benefit.

In this connection, she dealt with the following subjects: development of the curricula, preparation and training of teachers, school buildings, class-room density, school day and raising the compulsory age.

Bibliographical references in Arabic and foreign languages are listed at the end of the dissertation.

PSYCHOLOGICAL GUIDANCE

99. Zahran, Hamed 'Abdul Salam, "Muqaddimah fil-Irshad Wal-'Ilaj Al-Nafsi Wa-Atharuha fi 'Amaliyyat Al-Irshad Wal-'Ilaj; Dirasah Klinikiyyah", (An Introduction to Psychological Guidance and Treatment and how the Process of Guidance and Treatment is Affected thereby), in: Sa'id Ismail 'Ali (Editor), "Year Book of Education and Psychology", Vol. 4, Cairo, Dar Al-Thaqafah Lil-Tiba'ah Wal-Nashr, 1977, pp. 3-85.

Introducing his research, the writer explained the meaning and methods of psychological guidance, remedial guidance and psychotherapy and defined the abbreviations used in his research.

Dealing subsequently with the problem under discussion, the writer showed his aims and reviewed the earlier studies conducted on the same subject, pointing to their results.

The writer then listed his assumptions, described his research and control samples and the tools he used in the clinical study and explained the aims contemplated and the major results obtained from this study, giving the proper interpretation of these results.

Concluding his research, the writer related some applications and recommendations for possible adoption.

In an appendix supplemented to the research, the writer mentioned some guidelines that are beneficial to those seeking psychological guidance and treatment before any therapy is applied. The appendix also contains the special self identification test.

100. Zahran, Hamed 'Abdul Salam, "Al-Tawjih Wal-Irshaad Al-Nafsi", (Psychological Guidance and Counselling), Cairo, 'Alam Al-Kutub, 1977, 590 pages.

The first of the book's ten chapters serves as an introduction in which the author defines the concept of psychological guidance and counselling and explains their aims and methods.

Chapter 2 expounds on the principles of psychological guidance and counselling and deals with the philosophical, psycho-educational, social, neurological and physiological basics of psychological guidance and counselling.

In Chapter 3, the author reviews the theories of psychological guidance and counselling, showing their significance, similarities and differences.

The fourth chapter shows the data required for the process of guidance while Chapter 5 explains how such data are compiled and collected.

Chapter 6 deals with the process of psychological guidance and shows its scopes and aims.

In Chapter 7, the author reviews the methods of psychological guidance and enumerates in Chapter 8 the fields of such guidance.

The ninth chapter deals with the programmes of psychological guidance and counselling in the school and indicates to what extent they are needed, the basis on which they rest and their financing, functions and problems.

The tenth and last chapter explains the functions of the staff responsible for psychological guidance and counselling.

The book ends with a list of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the author in the compilation of his material.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING

101. El-Sharkawi, Anwar Mohamed, "Al-Ikhtibarat Al-Marji'iyyah (Al-Mizan); Wasayil Jadidah fil-Qiyas Al-Tarbawi Wal-Nafsi", (Reference Tests (i.e. the criterion); New Methods in Educational and Psychological Testing), in Sa'id Ismai'l 'Ali (Editor), "Year Book of Education and Psychology", Vol. 4, Cairo, Dar Al-Thaqafah Lil-Tiba'ah Wal-Nashr, 1977, pp. 155-176.

The writer chose in his essay to deal with measurement and building of tests in education and psychology.

As an introduction to his research, he related how the concept of reference tests (criteria) developed, mentioning how this subject captured his attention and explaining the meaning and aims of such tests.

The writer went on to discuss the problems encountered in the new testing procedures, showing the confusion experienced in defining and identifying reference tests and indicating the problems of direct interpretation of the degrees of performance in testing procedures.

After pointing to the manner in which such problems could be overcome, the writer concluded his essay with a review of some fields in which this kind of testing is applicable.

Books consulted by the writer in compiling his material are appended to his essay.

PUPILS' ABSENCE

102. Tadros, Helmi Farid, "Al-Tazweegh min Al-Sighar Natijatuhu Ihmal fil-Kibar", (Truancy in Childhood Results in Negligence in Adulthood), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 103rd year, Issue No. 33157, (September 21, 1977), p. 3.

After indicating the family's role in formulating the individual's sound tendencies and reviewing the reasons why the family's influence in this respect is restricted, the writer explained the functions of the school, defined school discipline and showed the effect of punishment in maintaining discipline and order in the school.

Describing the practice in Egyptian schools, the writer said that they are lacking in applying the principle of discipline, with the net result that pupils resort to illegal methods in infiltrating from the school during the school day. This phenomenon has become widespread among the pupils in Egyptian schools and the contagion is spreading from one pupil to another.

The writer went on to explain how this phenomenon leaves its impact on pupils when they finally graduate and go to work. Demonstrative of its influence is the recklessness we encounter in government offices and public sector companies.

Concluding his article, the writer said that discipline should be strictly enforced in schools and children should account for any absence. Each reckless pupil should receive his due punishment in order to give a lesson to his fellow class mates.

PUPILS' ADMISSION - PRIMARY SCHOOLS

103. 'Ezzeddine, Youssef, "864 Alf Tifl Yuqbaloun Bil-Ta'leem Al-Ibtidaei fil-'Aamm Al-Jadid", (864 Thousand Pupils Admitted in Primary Education in the New Year), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 24th year, Issue 8658, (September 11, 1977), p. 6.

A review is made in this article of the subjects discussed by the Council of Educational Directors regarding the budgetary appropriations for the Ministry's projects during the fiscal year 1977/78 and the funds earmarked for the capital outlay investments in the 1978 Plan divided by educational districts.

As regards the educational projects, the writer reviewed the budgetary appropriations for each type of education, particularly the primary stage, mentioning the number of pupils under compulsory age and the number of classes needed for them.

The writer also mentioned the requirements for the preparatory stage and the number of new classes needed to meet the natural growth of this stage in the light of examination results.

Likewise, he mentioned the number of new classes needed for the secondary stage, special education schools, adult education centres, one-class schools and centres established for primary certificate holders, mentioning the share of each of the above in the general budgetary appropriations.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

104. Abu Isma'il, Salah, "Matlub Takhteet Wadih Lil-Fikr Al-Dini Yaltazimu bihi Al-Masjid Wal-Bayt Wal-Madrasah Wa-Wasayil Al-I'lam", (Wanted: A Clear-cut Plan for Religious Thought, Binding upon the Mosque, the Home, the School and Information Media), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 103rd year, Issue No. 23166, (September 20, 1977), p. 11.

Following an introduction on the extent of bewilderment suffered nowadays by the youth, the writer explained that when members of a certain family adhere to a specific line of thought, the natural outcome among the youngsters in the family is frustration.

Indicating the importance for the society to plan all matters of religious thought and pointing to the importance of compliance with such planning by the home, the school, the mosque and all information media, the writer said there is a religious vacuum among youngsters, then listed the reasons for such vacuum. He added: it is the duty of each one at home, in the school and the mosque to help in filling such vacuum, explaining the manner in which this could be achieved.

105. "Masouliyyat Al-Ta'leem Wal-I'lam Al-Diniyyah", (Religious Responsibility of Education and Information Media), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 103rd year, Issue No. 23166, (September 20, 1977), p. 11.

After explaining the mosques' role in spreading religious awareness and stressing the need for enabling mosques to play this role, the writer dwelt upon religious education in schools.

He went on to say that there are signs of disinterestedness on the part of the Ministry of Education, resulting, naturally, in a similar disinterestedness and negligence on the part of students.

The writer then reviewed the President's directives for generating more interest in religious education in schools, saying that information media have their impact on the youth and are instrumental in protecting them against any religious vacuum.

106. "Al-'Awdah ila Nizam Al-Katateeb fil-Qura Li-Ta'leem Wa-Tahfeez Al-Quraan; Tatweer Al-Manahij fi Jami'aat Al-Azhar", (Return to the System of Kuttabs in Villages for Teaching and Reciting the Quraan; Development of the Curricula in Al-Azhar University), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8645, (August 29, 1977), p. 6.

This press account reviews a report submitted by the Minister of Religious Endowments and Al-Azhar to the Committee of Education of the People's Assembly in which he expounded the Ministry's educational policy regarding Azhari institutes and Al-Azhar University.

The newspaper also reviewed the recommendations of the Assembly's Committee on the schools, kuttabs (rural classes) and societies where children memorize the Holy Quraan, where the Committee advocated the restoration of these schools to their original condition. It explained the means whereby such restoration could be realized.

The report further dealt with the determination of the number of students to be admitted in Al-Azhar University and advocated a reconsideration of the curricula of the preparatory (freshman) class in the faculties of Al-Azhar. Other recommendations dealt with the need for solving the problems of teaching bodies, the provision of scholarships and the practical training of students, with an indication of the means for attaining such objectives.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

107. 'Abdul Rahman, Mohamed Rashad, "Liqaa Al-Mab'outhoen", (Meeting With Scholars), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 103rd year, Issue No. 33137, (September 1, 1977), p. 9.

At the beginning of his article, the writer described the extent of efforts exerted by students in order to obtain a scholarship or fellowship, saying that distinction in academic work is the only qualification for obtaining such facility.

The writer further described the problems which Egyptian scholars studying abroad face and indicated the State's duty towards the solution of these problems. In particular, the writer mentioned that the State should assume the travel expenses of scholars receiving non-governmental scholarships and should pay the difference between the stipends paid to students studying on governmental scholarships and those receiving private scholarships.

Concluding his article, the writer said that these problems, once solved, would reflect favourably on the scholar's morale.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

108. Hussein, Mansour, "Saykolojiyyat Al-Idarah Al-Madrasiyyah Wal-Ishraf Al-Fanni Al-Tarbawi", (Psychology of School Administration and Technical Educational Supervision), by Mansour Hussein and Mohamed Mustafa Zeidan, Cairo, Gharib Bookshop, 1977. 240 pages.

In their introduction to this book, the authors explained that the high rates of population growth in Egypt require a system of education which is characterized with efficiency and with an increasing yield, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

The text of the book falls into six parts.

Part 1 explains the meaning of democracy in school administration, the concept and function of educational administration, group leadership both on a general level and on the level of school, the responsibilities of the headmaster and his deputy and the factors which determine and formulate human relationships.

In Part 2, the authors dealt with the democracy of educational supervision and indicated the role of both the technical inspector and the senior teacher in this respect.

The third part is concerned with educational planning. Here, the authors explain the concept of an educational plan, the stages of plan formulation, the justifications for educational planning and the relation between educational planning and the rapid changes taking place and human resources as well.

Part 4 deals with the relation between educational research and experimental education and shows the requirements for educational research, the steps involved in experimental educational research and the importance of statistical data to economic research and planning.

The fifth part is devoted to an explanation of the meaning, characteristics, basis and aims of evaluation. It also indicates the relation between evaluation, measurement and appraisal on the one hand and technical supervision on the other.

The sixth and last part deals with accomplishment tests and indicates their types, characteristics, relation to evaluation and the extent of need thereto.

SCHOOL HOLIDAYS

109. To'eimah, Mohamed, "'Aam Dirasi Qalil Al-'Utlat), (School Year with few Holidays), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 103rd year, Issue No. 33151, (September 15, 1977), p. 2.

After enumerating the national and religious holidays observed by schools, the writer commented that those holidays have resulted in the dimunition of the school year to a few weeks, the squeezing of curricula and the lowering of the students' standard.

He went on to explain the benefits which students would reap from the celebration in school of a certain national occasion, such as the Suez National Day, or a religious occasion, such as the Prophet's Birthday. These celebrations would enlighten the students on the significance of the respective occasions, a more advantageous result than giving the school a day off.

In conclusion, the writer called for a reconsideration of the various occasions on which schools are given holidays.

SCHOOL JOURNALISM

110. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate-General for Educational Activities, "Report on School Journalism in 1976/77", Cairo, 1977, 4 pages (typewritten).

- Report submitted to the Centre for Educational Documentation and Information in connection with the preparation of the annual report on the development of education in A.R.E.

Following an introduction on school journalism and its positive role in the educational process, the report emphasized that this type of school activity needs organization and constant attention.

Describing the training workshop for audio-journalism held for studying the technical and technological requirements for improving this important media of information, the report gave the number of supervisors from the various Governorates of the Republic who received this training.

Commenting on children's journalism, the report indicated the steps to be taken for its promotion. It also dealt with family planning, saying that school journalism and other educational media could be utilized for the advancement of this cause.

The report further dealt with journalistic exhibitions and showed the tangible progress made in them whether as to form or as to content. It related the press conferences held, the students camps organized and the inter-Arab cultural cooperation gatherings held with the framework of journalism.

In conclusion, the report reviewed the new projects for school journalism prepared by the Directorate-General for Educational Activities.

111. Farag, 'Abdul Meguid 'Abdullah, "Al-Sahafah Al-Madrasiyyah", (School Journalism), Cairo, Dar Al-Ma'aref, 1977, 93 pages.

Introducing his book, the author explained why he wrote it and showed its importance as a guide to journalism supervisors in schools as well as to pupils possessing the hobby of school journalism.

The author then divided his book into 18 parts.

In Parts 1 and 2, he related the history of public journalism in Egypt from the days of the French campaign and until after the outbreak of the 1952 Revolution, in addition to the history of school journalism in Egypt.

The third part showed the relation between school journalism and school curricula and subjects.

A review is made in Parts 4 and 5 of the role of school journalism in building up youth and supporting school society, while in the sixth part, a comparison is drawn between the condition of school journalism in the past and its present condition.

Part 7 describes the process used in producing school journals, while the eighth and ninth parts deal with editorial writing for school journals, the type of article suitable for these journals and the methods of writing editorials.

Parts 10, 11 and 12 deal with news, feature stories and press coverages in a school journal.

The thirteenth part explains how pictures are successfully displayed in a school journal, while Part 14 is concerned with cartoons and explains the most suitable topics featured in a school journal.

Part 15 deals with the language used in school journalism and its scientific, literary and social standard.

Management of school journalism is dealt with in the sixteenth part while the seventeenth deals with the archives of a school journal.

The book ends with Part 18 which sets forth the legal requirements for issuing a school journal.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

112. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate-General for Educational Activities, "Report on School Libraries in 1976/77", Cairo, 1977. 8 pages.

- Report submitted to the Centre for Educational Documentation and Information for the preparation of the annual report on the development of education in A.R.E.

Reviewing the accomplishments made in the field of school libraries during 1976/77, the report dealt with the various meetings held in this connection, the conference of senior inspectors and the training programmes laid for library personnel.

It also dealt with the modern practices in library work, pointing to those practices which could be copied and applied in Egyptian schools and explaining the manner in which they could be applied.

The report dealt, as well, with the Ministry's budgets, specifically with the appropriations earmarked for libraries showing how these funds are spent on the various budgetary items.

With the commencement of the new school year, the report came out with recommendations on the role librarians of both sexes are expected to play in order to promote performance in the educational process. The role of school libraries in serving the community is also covered by these recommendations.

Lastly, the report reviewed the steps taken in following up the execution of the recommendations and resolutions adopted by senior inspectors in their conference held between January 29th and 31st, 1977 and the steps needed to carry out the remaining recommendations.

113. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate-General of Educational Activities, "Annual Library Report for 1977", Cairo, 1977, 4 stencil pages.

This report follows-up the progress realized by the Ministry of Education's Library in 1977 and describes the modern methods introduced in arranging, classifying and indexing books and references on stack.

It further reviewed the Library's budget and showed how funds were spent on the various items of expenditure during the year, giving a list of the new books purchased, classified according to topic.

A review is also made of the volume of services rendered by the Library during the year under discussion, including the number of visitors and book borrowers and the bibliographical lists prepared for circulation among the various educational machineries.

The report also mentioned the number of complimentary books received by the library and the annual subscriptions placed in periodicals and publications.

114. Rashad, Hassan, "Al-Maktabat Wa-Risalatuha", (Libraries and their Function), Cairo, Dar Al-Fikr Al-'Arabi, 1977, 342 pages.

Following an introduction explaining the aims sought from each type of library, the writer divided his book into fifteen chapters, of which we take interest in the chapters dealing with school libraries to the exclusion of other chapters.

In Chapter 1, the writer dealt with school libraries, indicated their types and aims and explained their function in the service of curricula and in encouraging reading habits and acquisition of books. He also explained how school boys may be trained on consulting books and using the library.

Again, in the fourth chapter, the writer talked on school librarians. He expounded on the characteristics of an efficient school librarian, indicated his duties and described the relations a librarian should have with the school principal and teachers.

Chapter 5 deals with the conditions to be fulfilled in a school library and the furniture requirements therein.

The sixth chapter explains the administrative duties of a school librarian as to the selection, purchase, indexing and repairing damaged books.

The following seven chapters deal with the library's technical aspects.

The fifteenth and last chapter contains the text of regulations in force concerning libraries in general and school libraries in particular.

SCHOOL NUTRITION

115. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, "Report on the Types of Services and Activities Performed by the Directorate-General for the Affairs of Nutrition of the Ministry of Education and the Extent of their Development as Compared with Last Year", Cairo, 1977, 3 typewritten pages.

- Report submitted to the Centre for Educational Documentation and Information for the preparation of the annual report on the development of education in A.R.E.

Reviewing the functions and responsibilities exercised by the Ministry of Education's Directorate-General for the Affairs of Nutrition, the report mentioned the categories of pupils to which meals are served at Government expense, whether external or hostel pupils, the projects involved in food programmes and the number of pupils to whom meals are served.

The report further indicated the developments occurring in the services extended in this field as they compare with last year's, mentioning the schools in the various Governorates in which food programmes were carried out and giving the number of beneficiary pupils.

Dealing with the educational evaluation of nutrition, the report showed how nutrition helps pupils' accomplishment in addition to their health.

Rural Schools

116. 'Ezzeddine, Youssef, "Wagbah Ghizaiyyah Li-Talameez Al-Madarees Bil-Reef", (A School Meal for Pupils in Rural Schools), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8645, (August 29, 1977), p. 6.

Dealing with school nutrition and its impact on academic achievement, the writer reported on a Nutrition Agreement concluded between the Ministry of Education and the U.S. Catholic Aid Organization whereby the latter would participate in feeding boys and girls in Egyptian rural primary schools.

Following a survey of the number of schools and pupils in the various Governorates, the writer described the procedure for selecting beneficiary schools under the Nutrition Agreement.

The writer also mentioned the World Food Programme which is supervising programmes of nutrition in the rural schools of ten Egyptian Governorates.

SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

Secondary Schools

117. Shenouda, Emil Fahmi Hanna, "Al-Qiyadah Al-Idariyyah Li-Mudiri Al-Madares Al-Thanawiyyah; Dirasah Maydaniyyah", (Administrative Leadership of Secondary School Principals; A Field Survey), Cairo, The Anglo-Egyptian Bookshop, 1977. 77 pages.

Following an introduction in which the writer explained the problem under discussion, defined administrative leadership and reviewed the latter's types, he divided his book into two parts.

Part 1 is concerned with the procedural steps for carrying out his survey. Here, the writer described his sample and tools and showed how he applied his qualitative yardstick in measuring administrative conduct in order to obtain the desired results. He described as well the statistical analysis of his survey, showing its outcome.

In the second part, the writer made a survey of how teachers view the administrative conduct of school principals, then gave his own evaluation of their views.

Then followed an evaluation of secondary school principles as to their conduct in leadership.

The book ended with a set of suggestions on the role of faculties of education in developing educational programmes aimed at bringing out qualified graduates commanding efficient leadership abilities. The writer, further, indicated the importance of evaluating teachers' behaviour in the light of academic studies designed for that purpose. He dealt as well with the training of teachers on leadership practices, specifically on the leadership role assigned to each.

Concluding his book, the writer appended a bibliographical list of reference material consulted in the course of his research.

SCHOOL YEAR

118. Bahr, Mukhtar 'Abdul Qadir, "Ista'iddou Li-Dukhul Al-Madaris", (Be Prepared for Entrance in Schools), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8677, (September 30, 1977), p. 5.

Addressing an appeal to all responsible officials in the State, the writer called for an over-all medical examination of all pupils enrolled in schools, combined with a campaign to immunize them against contagious diseases, adding that such measures are vital for the pupil's progress and ability to study.

Following a description of the school's duty in caring for the bodily and mental health of pupils, the writer pointed to the parents' role in providing proper care for their children's health at home and in teaching them sound health habits.

A brief description of the needs of the pupil's body in each stage of growth is given by the writer who showed the importance of maintaining a regular system for the child's meals at home.

Concluding his article, he stressed the role of adults in providing children with psychological care, saying that adults have a duty to perform towards children.

119. 'Ezzeddine, Youssef, "Bad' Al-'Aamm Al-Dirasi Al-Jadeed Bi-Jamee' Al-Marahel", (Commencement of the New School Year in All Stages), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8677, (September 30, 1977), p. 6.

A statistical review of the number of pupils admitted in each of the various stages of education in 1977/78, including the children who went to school for the first time, is given in this press report.

The reporter then described the efforts exerted by the Ministry of Education with all its machineries and educational institutions to complete the necessary preparations in time for the opening of the school year and to insure that all stages of education smoothly perform their educational mission as all their requirements of text books and equipment have been provided.

On basic education, the writer reported the number of schools which have been transformed into first and second segment schools in this type of education. He also reported the number of 1-class schools established in the various rural and village sectors as part of the Ministry of Education's policy to seal off the sources of illiteracy.

Regarding teaching bodies, the reporter described how the Ministry succeeded in solving the problem of shortage in teachers of all subjects in foreign language schools, so that no class has been left without an assigned teacher.

120. 'Ezzeddine, Youssef, "51 Madrasah Jadidah Bil-Qahirah Li-Istiqbal Al-'Aamm Al-Dirasi Al-Jadid", (51 New Schools in Cairo Ready for the New School Year), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8660, (September 13, 1977), p. 6.

Meeting in plenary session, the Educational Council of Cairo Governorate discussed the preparations made for the new school year with respect to school buildings, equipment, text books, note books and manpower required for the various stages of education.

The Council also studied the requirements of the paid private secondary schools, commercial, industrial and agricultural schools and the minimum grades required for admission therein.

A statistical survey is published, showing the number of new schools opened, the vacant places available in the different types of secondary schools and the coordination procedure utilized in this connection.

SCIENCES

Teaching of

121. 'Emeirah, Ibrahim Bassiuni, "Tadrees Al-'Ulum Wal-Tarbiyah Al-'Amaliyyah", (The Teaching of Sciences and Practical Education), by Ibrahim Bassiuni 'Emeirah and Fathi El-Deeb, 6th ed., Cairo, Dar Al-Ma'aref, 1977, 357 pages.

Following an introduction on the importance of the subjects covered by the authors in this book and how they help to lay a sound basis for the teaching of sciences and practical education to citizens, the authors divided their text into five parts comprising eighteen chapters.

Part 1, entitled "Science and Society", deals with the concept of science in our contemporary society and describes the scientific activities taking place in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

In the second part, the authors attempted to explain the characteristics and aims of practical education. Here, they dealt with the philosophy, aims and targets of the society, indicated the requirements and needs of an educated man and described the nature of science as well as the aims sought from science teaching.

In Part 3 entitled "Approaches to the Teaching of Sciences, the authors explained the historical approach, discussed the discarded theory known as "Genetic Method", reviewed the method of problem-solving showing how students could be trained on some of its skills and discussed programmed education.

Part 4 deals with the role of extra-curricular activities in the teaching of sciences. Here, the authors expound on the method of selecting and directing educational activities, the role of verbal expositions, reading, practical demonstrations, experimentation, practical surveys, educational films, projects, scientific clubs and societies and exhibitions as employed in the teaching of sciences.

Part 5 is devoted to an evaluation of science teaching. Here, the authors show how methods of teaching may be improved to develop the teaching of sciences and indicate the relation between evaluation and educational aims.

A list is given at the end of the book of the Arabic and foreign reference material consulted by the authors.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

122. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, "Report on the Development of Education in A.R.E. in the School Year 1976/77 in the Field of Secondary Education", Directorate-General for Secondary Education, 1977, 2 pages.

- Report submitted to the Centre for Educational Documentation in connection with the preparation of the annual report on the development of education in A.R.E.

Dealing with the new developments introduced in 1977 in secondary education, the report mentioned the changes which took place in the structure and policies of this type of education, mentioning the new type of comprehensive schools inaugurated, the new branches introduced in third year secondary and the various subjects taught in each of these branches.

The report dealt, as well, with the progress made in school administration and teacher training programmes, underlining the need for a reconsideration of the present systems of teacher training, curricula and teaching methods utilized in faculties of education.

After reviewing the rules and regulations whereby secondary school teachers are promoted, the report mentioned the steps taken in evaluating examination results in the secondary stage of education.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Examinations

123. 'Abdul 'Aziz, Abduh, "Ra'y fi Imtihan Al-Thanawiyyah Al-'Aammah", (View on the General Secondary Examination), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 103rd year, Issue No. 33153, (September 17, 1977), p. 9.

After reviewing a declaration by the Minister of Education on the division of the General Secondary Education examinations into four sections, the writer explained why he does not favour this more, saying that division of examinations prejudices the principle of equal opportunities and adding that the diversity of opinion among the examinations committees in the various sections reflects on the general secondary students themselves.

The writer went on to explain how the principle of equal opportunities is prejudiced by school administrations and teachers in each school, explaining as well to what extent this principle is affected by the parents' economic standard and by each section of the General Secondary examinations.

Concluding his article, the writer reviewed his own suggestions in this respect.

Mechanics Teaching

124. Mohamed, Samir Abdul 'Aal, "Istikhdam Uslub Tahlil Al-Nuzum Li-Tatwoer Tadrees Al-Mikanika Al-Klasikiyyah Bil-Marhalah Al-Thanawiyyah fi Misr", (Utilization of the Method of System Analysis in Developing the Teaching of Classical Mechanics in the Secondary Stage in the Arab Republic of Egypt", Cairo, Department of Curricula, Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University, 1977, 342 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Curricula, Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University for obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in Education.

This dissertation consists of two main parts, subdivided into ten chapters.

Part 1, comprising the first five chapters, is devoted to a theoretical study. The writer's problem at hand, its significance and scope and the method utilized in developing the research as well as the meanings of the terms used are all covered by Chapter 1. In Chapter 2, the writer deals with teaching methods while, in the third chapter, he deals with the nature of mechanics as a science and the general trends of its teaching. Chapter 4 indicates the methods of studying classical mechanics in the secondary stage of education. Chapter 5 explains the suitable forms of teaching classical mechanics.

Part 2, which begins with the sixth chapter and continues through the tenth, is devoted to an experimental study.

In the initial chapter, the sixth, the writer analyses the present system of teaching while, in Chapter 7, he indicates the manner in which the new system proposed by the author may be built. The author's findings are analysed in the ninth chapter while the tenth chapter consists of an outline of the research and a listing of the results obtained by the author, together with a set of recommendations and suggestions.

A bibliographical list of the Arabic and foreign reference books consulted by the author follows. In a set of appendices, the author explained in detail the experiments conducted by him and the results obtained from the exploratory and final experiments carried out by him.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Development of

125. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate-General for Special Education, "Report on the Aspects of Activities Performed by the Directorate-General for Special Education", Cairo, 1977. 3 typewritten pages.

- Report submitted to the Centre for Educational Documentation in connection with the annual report on the development of education in A.R.E.

A review is made in this report of the educational structure and system of the special schools designed for the blind, the weak in vision, the deaf and the mentally retarded. A comparison is drawn between this structure and the structure of the general system of education, showing the similarities between both.

The report also deals with the school administration and the new legislations governing those special schools, with an emphasis on the new changes made to cater for the circumstances of the handicapped pupils.

As regards teacher training, the report reviewed statistical figures covering the last three years (1974-77) and indicating the number of graduates in each of the sections of visual education, mental education and auditive education. It also reviewed the programmes of training put into execution and indicated the aims of each.

Lastly, the report explained certain educational trends which the Directorate-General for Special Education contemplates to adopt in the future in the fields of evaluation and examinations.

STUDENTS

Services for

126. A.R.E., "Legislations, Laws, Regulations... etc., "Presidential Resolution No. 343 of 1977 in Connection with the Creation of a Fund to be Fed from the Proceeds of the Additional Services in the Ministry of Education", Cairo, Ministry of Education, 1977, 4 stencil pages.

This Resolution, which was promulgated on July 19, 1977, consists of fourteen articles.

The first article decrees the creation of the Fund, whose functions are described in Article 2.

The third article enumerated the sources from which the Fund is fed.

Articles 5, 6, 7 and 8 deal with the Fund's accounts, budget, deposition of the proceeds with a bank and the rules governing the Fund.

The ninth article sets forth the manner in which a Board is constituted to administer the Fund. The Board's powers are defined in Article 10, while the procedures for the Board's meetings are set forth in the eleventh article.

Article 12 lists the powers of the Fund's Chairman.

The thirteenth and fourteenth articles contain provisional stipulations authorizing the Minister of Education to issue the Fund's Statutes and to publish the Resolution in the Official Gazette and put it into effect.

TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGES

127. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate-General for Men and Women Teacher Training Colleges, "Services and Aspects of Activity in Men and Women Teacher Training Colleges", Cairo, 1977, 4 typewritten pages.

- Report submitted to the Centre for Educational Documentation and Information in connection with the preparation of the annual report on the development of education in A.R.E.

This report contains a review of the services and aspects of activities performed in the course of training men and women teachers. It begins with a description of the work done in the educational structure and systems of men and women teacher training colleges and in the teacher's preparation, training, practical education and vocational training.

It further deals with the new administration established for experimentation in the field of teacher training and indicates the functions of its three sections, namely the experimental section, the educational aids section and the training section.

The report also deals with educational qualification and education by correspondence, showing the aims and educational system of each.

As concerns evaluation and examinations, the report mentions the changes made in this field for the purpose of attaining the educational aims contemplated.

Finally, the report reviews the work done in the field of school administration and new legislations. It also deals with the new system of complementary studies available for the gifted graduates of these colleges and indicates the advantages of this system.

TEACHERS

Duties of

128. Soliman, 'Arafat 'Abdul 'Aziz, "Al-Mu'allim Wal-Tarbiyah; Dirasah Tahliliyyah Muqaranah Li-Tabi'at Al-Mihnah", (*The Teacher and Education; A Comparative Analytical Study of the Profession's Nature*), Cairo, The Anglo-Egyptian Bookshop, 1977. 237 pages.

Following an introduction in which the writer outlined the subject discussed in his book and indicated the importance of the teaching profession, he divided his text into two parts subdivided into eleven chapters.

Part 1, entitled "the Analytical Aspect", contained an analytical study of the teaching profession, showing the relation between the teacher on the one hand and the teaching profession and the educational process on the other, explaining the role of the school, the society and culture in education and describing the characteristics of a successful teacher.

In the second part which consists of four chapters covering the comparative aspect of the study which is considered a developmental study, the author dealt with the patterns of teacher training in ancient, medieval and modern times and concluded this part with a review of the circumstances and problems of teachers in our days.

The book ends with a list of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the author in compiling his material.

TEXT BOOKS

129. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate-General for Text-Books, "Report on the Types of Services and Aspects of Activities Performed by the Directorate-General for Text-Books and Laboratories", Cairo, 1977. 1 typewritten page.

At its outset, the report gives an account of how text-books are supplied and eventually distributed among the Egyptian educational districts, the Egyptian educational missions abroad and Arab and sister African and Asian countries.

It goes on to deal with the functions and responsibilities of the Directorate-General for Text-Books and Laboratories, indicating the important role it plays through the Permanent Commission for Books and Educational Aids and describing the procedures for the coordination of text-book lists, purchase of copy rights, translation of material, entering into contracts and other functions relating to the printing of books and the like.

Regulations

130. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations.... etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 126 Dated July 19, 1977 in Connection with the Regulation Governing Preparation of Text Books and Educational Aids", Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1977, 13 stencil pages.

This Resolution consists of four parts comprising 21 articles.

Part 1, covering the first three articles, prescribes the manner in which a Permanent Committee for Text Books and Educational Aids is formed and sets forth the powers of the Committee and its Chairman.

The second part, comprising Articles 4-11, deals with text books, including the steps for selecting and preparing such text books, the measures required for determining the number of copies to be printed and the procedures for advertising contests for authors of text books, for examining new text books, for selecting and translating foreign text books and for their subsequent printing.

Part 2 also deals with books which the Ministry may purchase directly from publishing houses with no need for buying their printing and publication copyrights from their respective authors.

Part 3, which consists of Articles 12 to 17, prescribes the remunerations payable for writing, editing, revising and altering text books and the rules governing payment of such remunerations. It also prescribes the remunerations paid for the translation, abridging and proof-reading of text books.

The fourth and last part describes the procedure for disposing of outdated text books.

Pursuant to Article 20, Ministerial Resolution No. 107 of 1974 is repealed.

Article 21 is concerned with the implementation and effective date of the Resolution.

UNIVERSITIES

Admission Therein

131. Donia, Hamed, "Makan fil-Jami'ah Li-Kull Talib Najih", (A Place in the University for Every Successful Student), "October" magazine, 1st year, Issue No. 41, (August 7, 1977), pp. 16-17.

This article presents a statistical analysis of the examination results in the General Secondary Education and in some university faculties showing the percentages of success in 1977 as compared to previous years and the breakdown of these figures as to sex and branch of education.

Reporting on boy and girl students who obtained the highest scores, the writer mentioned the circumstances and incentives which are conducive to excellence in examinations. He underlined the duty of both the home and the school in bringing about such good results.

The article also dealt with the examination results of students succeeding in intermediate technical diploma examinations and in men and women teacher training diploma examinations.

It further described the efforts exerted by the Ministry of Education prior to the commencement of the new school year to insure distribution of text books, complete the transfer and promotion of teachers and provide all school needs before the academic year starts.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATES

132. El-'Eryan, Fifi, "Mufaraqat 'Ajeebah fi Suq Al-'Amal Al-Misri; Khirriju Al-Huquq Matluboun", (Strange Paradoxes in the Egyptian Labour Market; Graduates of Law Faculties are on Demand), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8627, (August 11, 1977), p. 3.

In her article, the writer stated some facts before the students as they file their applications for entering the various faculties with the Coordination Office. These facts relate to the State's needs to the graduates of the faculties of law, agriculture, commerce and sciences. Commenting on these facts, the writer called for a new planning for education which would correspond to the State's needs to graduates as laid down by the Ministry of Manpower.

After stating some contrasts in the Egyptian labour market revealed by the Head of the Department of Graduates in the Ministry of Manpower, the writer said that some faculties have an excessively abundant supply of graduates, but they are absolutely undesired on the labour market. On the basis of the State's needs for categories of graduates, the writer advanced suggestions aimed at introducing changes in the theoretical faculties. She dealt as well with the future of practical faculties, drafting of engineers and doctors, labour redundancy, methods of appointment to jobs, selection of incumbents in the various jobs, contests and training.

Concluding her article, the writer described an experiment undertaken by an investment company to train students on driving cars, plumbing and similar trades during summer vacation.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

133. A.R.E., National Council for Education, Scientific Research and Technology, General Education and Teaching Committee, Sub-Committee for Technical Education, "Study on Technological and Vocational Education and Training", Cairo, 1977, 27 pages.

Emphasis is made in the introduction to this study on the role played by technicians and mechanics in the country's economic and social development and also on the significance of technological and vocational training in raising the productivity of Egyptian manpower.

A review is then made of the present status of technological and vocational education in Egypt and the role played in this respect by the Ministries of Education, Manpower, Social Affairs, Industry, Housing and Health, as well as by the local administrations in the Governorates and the Armed Forces.

The study, further, reviews the problems from which technological and vocational education and training in Egypt are suffering, mentioning in this connection the following problems: inconsistency between education and the scientific and technological progress; failure to change, develop and expand the scope of existing fields of specialization; lack of interest on the part of students to join vocational and technical schools and educational training centres; absence of proper planning and supervision; inadequacy of budgetary appropriations necessary for developing this type of education; and failure to benefit from past experience.

A set of recommendations are given at the conclusion of the study. These deal with uplifting the standard of technological and vocational education and training, directing more attention to the proper training of the teachers needed for this type of education, expanding the various fields of specialization so as to cope with scientific progress development of curricula and text books and linking technological and vocational education and training to other stages of education.

WOMEN

Education of

134. Hassan, Amina Ahmed, "Limaza Tuqbil Al-Fatayat 'ala Al-Ta'leem Al-Tijari Wahdahu?", (Why do Girls Prefer Commercial Education Only?), "Al-Masaa" newspaper, 21st year, Issue No. 7971, (July 13, 1977), p. 3.

Following a review of the percentage of students expected to join technical education by the end of the 5-Year Plan and the number of graduates needed for Egypt's overall plan, the writer pointed to the disequilibrium in the number of technicians, saying that their number in Egypt is not stable.

The writer went on to compare the number of working girls in Egypt with their number in the Soviet Union and the United States and described the predominant character of girls' technical education in Egypt before and after the Revolution, mentioning the number of technical schools for girls and comparing them with the number of boys' schools. She then explained why commercial education for girls has been expanded as a branch of technical education.

She then reviewed the attempts aimed at developing women's technical education since 1970, showing how this resulted in a heavy demand by girls on industrial education.

Concluding her article, the writer called for the abolition of the "price tag" attached to certificates whereby individuals are evaluated on the basis of the certificates they hold, saying that this would pave the way before girls to apply in increasing numbers to join technical education institutes.

YEAR BOOKS

135. 'Ali, Sa'id Isma'il (Editor), "Al-Kitab Al-Sanawi fil-Tarbiyah Wa-'Ilm Al-Nafs", (Year Book of Education and Psychology), Cairo, Dar Al-Thaqafah Lil-Tiba'ah Wal-Nashr, 1977. 361 pages plus 32 English pages. Vol. 4.

This Year Book falls into an introduction and four parts.

Part 1 contains some essays on the following subjects: "An Introduction to Psychological Guidance and Treatment and how the Process of Guidance and Treatment is Affected thereby" (a clinical study followed by an appendix), "Special Self Identification Test", "A Study of Creativeness in Music", "The Educational Proportions of the Cultural Changes in the Saudi Society", "Reference Tests: New Methods of Educational and Psychological Testing" and "Education in the Oasis of Siwa".

Educational documents are contained in the second part. These are: Resolution No. 189 of 1975 re-organizing primary schools affiliated to men and women teacher training colleges, a Standard School Regulation for the private paid schools owned by juridical persons and the address by the Minister of Education to the People's Assembly in January 1975.

Part 3 consists of bibliographical lists on educational and psychological literature published in 1975. The lists are classified in three categories, one dealing with articles on educational and psychological subjects appearing in periodicals, one dealing with books and one dealing with dissertations submitted during the year under discussion.

The fourth and last part of the Year Book, entitled "Chronology of Education", sets forth in chronological order month by month the important educational events taking place in 1975.

A study in English on the "History of American Education" appears at the end of the Year Book.

YOUTH

136. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations... etc., "Presidential Resolution No. 317 of 1977 in Connection with the Organization of the Youth and Sports Sector", Cairo, Ministry of Education, 1977, 4 stencil pages.

This Resolution, which was promulgated on July 5, 1977, consists of fourteen articles.

Article 1 decrees the establishment of a National Council for Youth and Sports and determines its affiliation and head office.

The second article describes the manner in which the Council is constituted.

Article 3 sets forth the Council's objectives and functions.

The fourth article describes the procedure for the Council's meetings.

According to Article 5, ministries and bodies concerned with youth and sports, each within its jurisdiction, shall implement any plans, projects and programmes approved by the Council.

Article 6 sets forth the procedure for constituting two machineries, one for youth and the other for sports. The powers and functions of the two machineries are elaborated in Articles 7, 8 and 9.

The tenth article is concerned with the committees which either machinery may decide to form.

Article 11 determines the necessary appropriations for both machineries.

The twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth articles contain some provisional rules for the assignment of the rights and obligations of the Supreme Council of Youth and Sports to the machineries of youth and sports. Also the employees of the Supreme Council are to be transferred to both machineries.

Provision is also made for the implementation of this Resolution, repeal of any provisions to the contrary, publication in the Official Gazette and enforcement of the Resolution.

YOUTH CARE

137. 'Abdul 'Azim, 'Abdul Moneim, "Limaza La Ta'uood Lil-Madrasah Risalatuha Ka-Markaz Ish'a'?", (Why Does'nt the School Recover its Role as a Centre of Illumination?), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 8635, (August 19, 1977), p. 5.

After referring to a criminal case involving serious deviation on the part of young men in recent days, the writer said that every effort should be made to find radical solutions for youth deviation. Education, guidance and care should start with the primary stage of education in order to insure protection of young men against such deviation. Here, the writer emphasized the role of the teacher, particularly the teacher of music and physical education and the social worker, adding that the school should be restored to its former position as a centre of illumination and a minaret of free and open discussion.

The writer further called for paying more attention to extra-curricular activities, such as sports, libraries, dramatics, religious education and worship.

Discussing the role of the Ministry of Youth in villages and indicating the importance of youth centres, sports clubs and cultural, social and sports activities, the writer said the responsible quarters should confront youth problems in all frankness. These problems relate to work and family stability.

Concluding his article, the writer advanced suggestions aimed at finding solutions for these problems.

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